PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
*The Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

# THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 53,987.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE BRAND in the WORLD
Milk

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. Saturday 1906. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5th Jan. | PERSIA | 7951 | ........ | .... |
| 12th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 19th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ........ | .... |
| 26th " | EGYPT | 7912 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 2nd Feb. | OCEANA | 6610 | ........ | .... |
| 9th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 16th " | EGYPT | 7912 | ........ | .... |
| 23rd " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 2nd Mar. | ARABIA | 7903 | ........ | .... |
| 9th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |
| 16th " | PERSIA | 7951 | ........ | .... |
| 23rd " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 30th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ........ | .... |
| 6th Apr. | * MACEDONIA | 10512 | ........ | .... |
| 13th " | CHINA | 7912 | ........ | .... |
| 20th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 27th " | EGYPT | 7912 | ........ | .... |
| 4th May | ORIENTAL | 5284 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 11th " | ARABIA | 7903 | ........ | .... |
| 18th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 25th " | PERSIA | 7951 | ........ | .... |

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the s. s. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on [illegible], taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
*Superintendent*, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *21st December, 1906.*

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of [illegible].

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS : GRINDLAY & Co.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or
BRINDISI and VENICE,
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 4,580 | O. Cassese | 15th Jan. 1907. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporini | 15th Feb. " |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return tickets available [illegible] | " 900 | " 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. [illegible]. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*. [illegible] can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 6,000 | G. Bisitto | 17th Jan. 1907. |
| [illegible] | 6,000 | G. Dodero | 17th Feb. " |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, [illegible] and to HONGKONG Rs. 320.

F. CROCCO,
*Agent.*

[illegible], HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER 20TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

### ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

| From Bombay to | A 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs. | A Return. Rs. | B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs. | B. Return. Rs. | 2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs. | Return Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 400 | 610 | 320 | 480 | 300 | 450 |
| Port Said | 425 | 660 | 340 | 510 | 321 | 460 |
| Marseilles or [illegible] | 52 | 850 | 450 | 710 | 390 | 590 |
| Liverpool | 550 | 900 | 470 | 720 | 420 | 640 |
| [illegible] via Marseilles (overland) | 600 | *950 | 525 | *770 | 450 | *675 |
| Karachi | 40 | .. | 40 | ... | 40 | .. |

* [illegible] journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound [illegible] calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
[illegible] return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing from Liverpool. | Due at Port Said about. | Due Bombay about. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1907 | 1907. |
| City of Carthage | 5,524 | Nov. 27 | Dec. 9 | Jan. [illegible] | Jan. 8 |
| [illegible] Hall | 3,489 | Dec. 5 | " 18 | " [illegible] | " 15 |
| City of Agra | 4,808 | " 19 | " 31 | " 12 | " 19 |
| | | 1907 | 1907 | | |
| City of Manchester | 5,551 | Jan. 2 | Jan. 14 | " 21 | " 31 |
| Trafford Hall | 5,321 | " 12 | " 23 | Feb. 3 | Feb. 10 |
| City of Edinburgh | 6,253 | " 26 | Feb. 7 | " 19 | " 25 |
| City of Bombay ‡ | 4,548 | Feb. [illegible] | " 14 | " 28 | March 25 |
| [illegible] Hall ‡ | 3,627 | " 11 | " 24 | March 9 | " 24 |

[illegible] constitute the Express Service.
[illegible] does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
[illegible] carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus ‡ will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route.—Via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 2,170 | Mon. 31st Dec. | 11 a.m. | P. D. & C.* |
| DWARKA | 1,700 | Thur. 3rd Jan. | 9 a.m. | Cutch Mandvie. |
| LHASA | 2,176 | Frid. 4th Jan. | 7 a.m. | (direct).* |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 31st Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 4th Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

| Steamers | Tons. | Sailing | Ports of call |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERBUDDA | 3021 | 31st Dec. | Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu. |
| NUDDEA | 3000 | 13th Jan. | Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar. |

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.

28th *December*, 1906.

### KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA :
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,213 | 1st Jan. 1907. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 550. | Rs. 350. | Rs. 150 |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 825. 2nd Class Rs. 525. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced rates.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets available for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain. | Tons | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRIA | A. Bliaffer | [illegible] | [illegible] Dec. 1906. |

For further particulars regarding Passage apply to

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI :—

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type | Rs. 600 | Rs. 400 |
| By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix | Rs. 550 | Rs. 350 |

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice — Saloon Fare. Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year:—

DIRECT LINE

| Steamers | Tons. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|
| BOHEMIA | 4382 | 1st February. |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | 16th " |
| KOERBER | 5391 | 1st March. |
| IMPERATRIX | 4213 | 16th " |
| AFRICA | 4536 | 1st April. |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | 16th " |
| KOERBER | 5391 | 1st May. |
| BOHEMIA | 4382 | 16th " |
| AFRICA | 4536 | 1st June. |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|
| *+F. FERDINAND | 3041 | 24th January. |
| *+CHINA | 6999 | Early March. |
| *+AUSTRIA | 7588 | Early April. |
| *+VORWAERTS | 5,990 | Early May. |

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
*Agent General.*

BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906

### NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

## SHIPPING.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Rebufat | 24th Jan. 1907. |
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 21st Feb. " |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 21st Mar. " |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Combe | 18th Apr. " |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,388 | Guiounet | 16th May " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Combe | 1 to June " |
| NERA | 5,576 | Schmitz | 11th July " |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 8th Aug. " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 8th Jan. 1907. |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Boucgraud | 2nd Feb. " |

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
*Agent.*

*Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

### COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road,
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

PARCELS, PACKAGES & surplus heavy baggage received and shipped at low rates by our "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" to all parts of the World.

THE MILITARY will find no better, cheaper or safer medium for forwarding their boxes and surplus baggage than the "SOLDIERS EXPRESS" SERVICE GOODS of all kinds received & shipped at lowest tonnage rate procurable.

Particulars, Forms, Labels, etc., supplied gratis on application. MAXIMUM SPEED-MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED.

### CLOTHES.

***ENGLISH CUT.***
***ENGLISH STYLE.***
***SUPERIOR FINISH.***

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

**ALTON & CO.,**
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

## INSURANCES.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Funds Exceed ... ... ... | £17,837,000 |
| Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded | £ 3,774,000 |

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
*Secretaries,*
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

### GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS .................. Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE Forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 142-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000

(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFE ANNUITY of ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.

PROFITS:

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to

**CROFT MODY & CO.,**
*Chief Agents for* India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

### INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS
BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
*Secretary.*

### NICKEL SILVER CASED WATCHES.

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement ... ... ... | 15 | 0 |
| *Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.* | | |
| The "Hercules," a good hard and strong Watch, specially made for servants, syces, coachmen, &c ... ... | 15 | 0 |
| The Anti-Magnetic Watch, crystal face, keyless lever ... | 15 | 0 |
| The Calendar Watch, indicating date of month, crystal face, keyless action ... | 20 | 0 |
| The "Service" Wrist Watch and Strap ... | 25 | 0 |
| The Campaign Watch, No. II., crystal face, keyless lever... | 25 | 0 |
| The Military Model Wrist Watch ... | 32 | 0 |
| The Flat or Dress Watch ... | 32 | 0 |
| The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever... | 35 | 0 |
| The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever... | 35 | 0 |
| The Impermeable or Waterproof Watch, in crystal face case ... | 35 | 0 |
| The Railway Guard's Watch, crystal face, keyless lever ... | 35 | 0 |
| The Flat superior movement... | 35 | 0 |
| The "Ideal" Wrist Watch ... | 37 | 0 |
| The Railway Guard's Watch, a larger Watch ... | 45 | 8 |

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
THE WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### NOTICE.
### PHENYLE CAUTION.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BE it known that the word PHENYLE as applied to Disinfectants, is our exclusive property, our world-wide trade in Disinfectants having been built up by the use of that word to designate the compound disinfectant which we manufacture and sell and have manufactured and sold as PHENYLE in India for twenty-five years, and further, that in the event of any party infringing our right in this matter by selling or offering for sale any Disinfectant as PHENYLE, which is not of our manufacture, we shall take such proceedings as we may be advised by our legal advisers.

MORRIS, LITTLE & SON. LTD.
DONCASTER, England.

SOLE AGENTS. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY. & POONA,

### XMAS PRESENTS.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED LAST MAIL JUST UNPACKED.

LEATHER GOODS :—Chatelaines, Lady's Bags, Purses, Card and Toilet Cases, Belt Cigar and Cigarettes Cases, etc.

BLOUSES :—Readymade Silk and Cotton Blouses. All artistically embroidered, Table Centres :—Doilies, Shawls, Jackets, Handkerchiefs, Kimonos, Pictures, etc.

TOYS AND HANGING CHAINS FOR DECORATIONS.

ALSO A VERY LARGE SELECTION OF JAPANESE CURIOS.

**BESSHO & CO.,**
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

### "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 2/3d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices

PRICE :—RS. 2

### THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

**ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'**

upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it

IS

**NATURE'S OWN REMEDY**

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' *otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

### OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c

Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage.

English subscription £1-1-0 per year including postage.

## BANKS.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...Rs. 1,00,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
*Manager.*

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital ....................$ | 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund ..................$ | 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ....................$ | 102,50,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ | 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD,

LONDON COMMITTEE :
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO
LYONS.
MANILLA
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
*Acting Agent.*

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital paid up.................... | Gold $3,250,000-00 |
| Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits............... | Gold $3,393,586-99 |

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Kobe.
Cebu.

Manila.
City of Mexico.
Shangai.
Yokohama.
Penang.
Panama.

Singapore.
San Francisco.
Washington, D.C
Canton.
Monterey.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/43 Church Gate Street

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

**List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.**

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....... | £1,200,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ............ | £600,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ............... | £575,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Entebbe.

Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.

Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Eliya.
Kandy.

Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombasa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL.......... | £ 1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........... | £ 1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL................. | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............... | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS.................. | £ 135,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock B[illegible]

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
[illegible], MADRAS, COLOMBO
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, PENANG, HONGKONG, KANDY, GALLE, S[illegible] and SHANGHAI [illegible] collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office [illegible] Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers [illegible]

The B[illegible] receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

### ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL (Paid up) .................... | Rs. 15,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .................... | Rs. 20,86,000 |

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
*Agent.*

*Elphinstone Circle*, BOMBAY.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL ........................................... | £800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ................................. | £875,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... | £800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).

Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manila.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.

Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........... | Yen 24,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL .................. | " 21,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... | " 10,700,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND ........................ | " 1,000,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ...... | " 2,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London
Liaoyang
Lyons
New York.
San Francisco
Honolulu

Shanghai.
Hankow.
Hongkong.
Tientsin.
Peking.
Antung.

Tieling.
Newchang.
Port Arthur.
Mukden.
Tairen.
Chefoo.

Kobe.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. HARA,
*Sub-Manager*

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager : MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

**BANDMANN COMEDY CO.**

25 LONDON ARTISTES 25

DIRECT FROM LONDON.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

TUESDAY, 1st JANUARY.

Mrs. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE.

A play in four Acts by Hubet Henry Davies.

Exclusive rights by special arrangements with Mr. Charles Frohman.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wednesday, | Jan. | 2nd.—"Niobe." |
| Thursday, | „ | 3rd.—"Raffles," The Amateur Cracksman." |
| Friday, | „ | 4th.—"The Man from Blankleys." |
| Saturday, | „ | 5th.—"Two Little Vagabonds." |
| Monday, | „ | 7th.—"His House in Order." |
| Tuesday, | „ | 8th.—"All of a Sudden Peggy." |
| Wednesday | „ | 9th.—"Leah Kleschna." |
| Thursday, | „ | 10th.—"The Country Mouse." |
| Friday, | „ | 11th.—"The Sign of the Cross." |
| Saturday, | „ | 12th.—"Our Flat." |
| Monday, | „ | 14th.—"The Admirable Crichton." |
| Tuesday | „ | 15th.—"The Silver King." |
| Wednesday, | „ | 16th.—"The Duke of Killicrankie." |
| Thursday, | „ | 17th.—"Charlie's Aunt." |

Each piece is an entire production in itself and the scenery is painted and built from the identical London Models which have been kindly lent by the various London Managers.

Prices of Admission : Boxes, Rs. 25 ; Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Front Row Circle, Rs. 4 ; other Rows, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 ; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

## SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS

LEARNERS : 8 A.M. LADIES PRACTICE : 10 A.M.

GENERAL SKATING :

5-30 and 9-30 P.M.

PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS

THURSDAY EVENING : from 6 to 8.

## NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

CALL AND SEE

**TREACHER AND COMPANY'S**

FINE DISPLAY OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

**PRESENTATION FOR NEW YEAR.**

IN THE

**Jewellery Department**

WILL BE FOUND A SPLENDID DISPLAY OF

Articles in { ELECTRO-PLATE . . . .
{ STERLING SILVER GOODS

AND

**JEWELLERY**

AT ALL PRICES

COMPRISING

**Ornamental Goods and Articles**

FOR

PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC USE,

Fancy Leather Goods,

Fancy Metal Work,

WRITING CASES,

SUIT CASES & DRESSING BAGS,

FANCY PERFUMES,

A SPECIALLY NICE SHOW OF

Chocolates in Ornamental Boxes.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

**TREACHER & CO.,**

LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA & POONA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting

There is nothing to break

They are always Horizontal

They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

## NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### THACKER'S

LIST OF

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

| | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|
| British Malaya. An Account of the Origin and Progress of British Influence in Malaya. By Sir Frank Swettenham, K. C. M. G., With a specially compiled Map and Numerous illustrations Reproduced from Photographs ... | 14 | 0 |
| Famous Beauties of Two Reigns. Being an account of some fair Women of Stuart and Georgian Times. By Mary Braven. With a chapter on fashion in Femininity. By Martin Hume... | 16 | 6 |
| Race Culture ; or Race Suicide. A Plea for the Unborn. By Robert Reid Rentoul ... | 6 | 9 |
| Misrepresentative Women. By Harry Graham, Author of "Misrepresentative Men" Illustrated by Dan Sayre Grossbeck ... | 3 | 12 |
| Through the Telescope. By James Blaikie, with 32 Full-page Illustrations from photographs and 26 smaller figures in text, Painted and Described... | 4 | 6 |
| Northern Spain. By Edgar Wigram Black Colour Books ... | 14 | 3 |
| The Enchanted Land, Tales told again. By Soney Chisholm, with pictures. By Katharine Cameron ... | 6 | 9 |
| Raja Yoga. By Yogi Ramacharaka author of "Psychic Healing"... | 4 | 6 |
| Tales of Jack and Jane. By Charles Young. With eight full page Illustrations in colour. By W. H. Walker ... | 2 | 10 |
| Bridges to Kipling. The Poets and the Poetry of the Nineteenth Century. Edited by Alfred H. Miles ... | 0 | 14 |
| Acquanimites and other Addresses to Medical Students, Nurses and Practitioners of Medicine. By William Osler, M.D. ... | 6 | 0 |
| The Future of America. A Search after Realities. By H. G. Wells ... | 3 | 0 |
| Persia, Past and Present. A Book of Travel and Research. With more than two hundred Illustrations and a Map. By A. V. Williams Jackson... | 14 | 14 |
| Coventry Patmore's Poems. With an Introduction. By Basil Champneys ... | 5 | 4 |
| Map Reading and Field Sketching. By Colonel Willoughby Verner. Fourth Edition ... | 2 | 3 |

### FICTION.

Paper, Rs. 1-12. Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

The Whip Hand. By Keble Howard.
Sistener's Lure. By E. V. Lucas.
The First Claim. By M. Hamilton.
The Private War. By Louis Joseph Vance.
Waifs of Circumstance. By Louis Tracy.
The Miracle Worker. By Gerald Maxwell.
Nancy Nicholson. By Annie S. Swan.
The Story of Bawn. By Katherine Tynan.
Buchanan's Wife. By Justice Miles Forman.
Cain's Wife. By Bernard Cecil Blake (cloth only.)
A Lady of Rome. By F. Marion Crawford.
Paul. By E. F. Benson.
Chippinge. By Stanley J. Weyman.
Waters of Pleasure. By J. A. Steuart.
The Lady Evelyn. By Max Pemberton.
Diana and Destiny. By Charles Garvice.
The Confessions of a Climber. By Lucas Cleeve.
Burnt Spices. By L. S. Gibson.
The Traitor's Gait. By G. Manville Fenn.
Saba Macdonald. By Rita.
The Triumph of Tinker. By Edgar Jepson.
The Ingenious Captain Cobbs. By J. W. Appleton.
Second Book of Tobiah. By U. L. Silberrad.
A Midsummer Day's Dream. By H. B. Marriott Watson.
Some Irish Yesterdays. By E. Œ. Somerville and Martin Ross.
Persian Roseleaf. By Lt.-Col. Andrew Haggard.
The Workaday Woman. By Violet Hunt.
The Counterstroke. By Ambrose Pratt.
A Golden Shadow. By L. T. Meade.
The Night Riders. By Ridgwell Cullum.

THACKER & CO., LTD.,
BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY.

## J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc.

The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat.

All communications to be Addressed to

J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

## INDIAN SUGAR DEVELOPMENT.

CANE CRUSHING MILLS, Engines, Boilers, Clarifiers, Evaporators, Vacuum Pans, Centrifugals, and machinery of every description for the manufacture of sugar.

Complete installations of Cane Sugar Factories and Rum Sugar Refineries erected and put into work.

For prices and all particulars apply to

MARTIN & CO.,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,
CALCUTTA.

### JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH
Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

Of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, (New Year).

### ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,

(CITY AND HALL LINES,)

HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY OF LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

THE S. S. "CITY OF KARACHI" is expected TO SAIL from Bombay direct for MARSEILLES or GENOA and LIVERPOOL on or about the 18th January, 1907. For further particulars re passage money etc. apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR TROOPS ATTENDING THE AMIR'S CONCENTRATION.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE is issued as to the conditions under which postal articles may be sent to and from the Camp Post Offices opened serve the troops during the Concentration at Agra in January, 1907.

ARTICLES FOR CAMP POST OFFICES.

MODE OF ADDRESSING POSTAL ARTICLES.

Articles posted for Delivery from camp Post Offices should be Addressed as follows :—

X. Y.,
(Regiment, Battery, Staff Appointment, Brigade or Department.)
AMIR'S CONCENTRATION.

No Post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, staff Appointment, Brigade or Department of the person Addressed.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

All classes of postal articles (private and official) viz., letters, post-cards, newspaper, packets, and parcels whether registered, unregistered, value-payable, or insured, may be posted for delivery from Camp Post Offices. Money orders also may be sent, but no Savings Bank business will be transacted.

DELIVERY.

Unregistered articles of the letter mail will be delivered through orderlies. Registered articles of the letter mail and registered and unregistered parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addressees. The receipt of the orderly or other person to whom a registered article or parcel is delivered will be taken on the usual parcel receipt form. Intimation of the arrival of insured and value-payable Articles and money orders will be given, through orderlies, to addressees and payees who are advised either to call at the Camp Post Office concerned in person or to authorise the orderlies, in writing, to take delivery of these articles and to pay any postal charges that may be due on them, or to receive payment of money orders.

N. B.—Any person who does not wish his registered articles or parcel delivered through an orderly must give notice, in writing, to the Camp Post Office by which he is served.

ARTICLES FROM CAMP POST OFFICES.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

All classes of postal articles (private and official) may be posted at Camp Post Offices. Money Orders also may be sent, but no Savings Bank business will be transacted.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage Stamps (including postcards and embossed envelopes other than one anna soldiers' envelopes), both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any Camp Post Office.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
*Director-General of the Post Office of India.*
CALCUTTA; THE 22ND DECEMBER, 1906.

## LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,

LUCKNOW.

AND

## LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW.

The school year begins 7th JANUARY.

For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

## SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

**TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL**

is allowed on every cycle bought of us. You Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years.

LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6

Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, £1 to £2.10 good as new.

Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices.

EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half price.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 26.
LIVERPOOL. LONDON AND CHICAGO

## CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATERS

for Domestic or Industrial uses, undertaken by Prof. GAJJAR'S

T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAON, BOMBAY,

for Rates &c., Address the SUPERINTENDENT

### THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
*Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.*

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

## COMBRIDGE

BOMBAY.

JUST OUT

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK FOR 1907.

In Paper Covers Price Annas 14.

Enlarged Edition, Half Bound Price Rs. 2-3.

"DAILY MAIL" YEAR BOOK FOR 1907.

A HANDBOOK to all the Question of the Day,

Over 250 pages, Sewed,

Price Annas 8.

SHORTLY

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES.

AND USEFUL INFORMATION,

1906 Edition,

Rs. 18-6.

WHO'S WHO FOR 1907

Rs. 8-12.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**MENESSE AND COMPANY**
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged cotton and yarn in process.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) at the Alliance Mail, Tardeo, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following goods damaged by fire and water.

A quantity of cotton and yarn in process on bobbins.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY the 3rd January, 1907, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of building Street No. 9 ; case No. 360 Mohomedkhan Pakady.

The materials of building Street No. 109-121 ; Case No. 417 Tandel Street.

The materials of building Street No. 165-167 ; Case No. 483 Nowrojee Hill.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 4th January, 1907, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of building Street No. 805, 231 (1) (3), 232 (4), 3; Case No. 18; 28 28C, 28 A and 55 Girgaum Back Road.

The materials of building Street No. 7 and 4 ; Case No. 37 and 38 ; Bhatwadi.

The materials of building Street No. 12, Case No. 25 ; Mulukwadi.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 4th January 1907, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of building Street No. 88-42, 1 ; Case No. 1 and 2 ; Gowalia Tank Road.

The materials of building Street No. 79 and 56; Case No. 26 and 6 ; Gowalia Tank Road.

The materials of building Street No. 5 ; Case No. 45; Damer Lane.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

**BENNETT & COMPANY,**
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Khatau Mansion, Wellington Lines, opposite the Bandstand very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table and chairs, large side board and dumb-waiters, drawing room, suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets and ornaments, rich carpets, table and hanging lamps, single and double bedsteads, cloth presses and almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand-tables, China matting, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property of D. K. Seddon, Esq., Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, etc at the G. I. P. Railway Wadi Bunder Goods, Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p. m. (Standard Time), a quantity of unclaimed goods, grains and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, bajri in bags, wheat, and linseed in bags, bundle books, empty casks, bundles of bagging, tin trunks, boxes of luggage, bags of coal, cases of oilmenstores, tins and drums of oil lot of condensed sheet, boxes of English hats, boxes of tea, boxes of snuff, bundles of iron-sheets, iron bars and hoops, boxes of sola hats, empty casks, paper and records, and other miscellaneous articles, etc.

BENNETT & CO

BOMBAY 31ST, DECEMBER, 1906.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

OOMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

## "SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Platedware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

WANTED a smart SHORTHAND WRITER & TYPIST for an European Firm. Apply stating terms to Box No.1454 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RECORDS and GRAPHOPHONES—Columbia sweet full tone as natural as life. leave nothing to be desired. BOMBAY LYRIC STORES. Church Gate Street, Fort.

Messrs. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & Co.—Consignment of fresh shipment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, REMOUNTS, etc., expected every week. Landing season commenced. Inspection invited at the Byculla Commission Stables, 191, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

CHILD'S PONY, WANTED, quiet and Small.—Address "A. W.," Care of this Office.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices : Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give is a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 3 and 5 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

GIANT POST CARDS.—Real English PHOTOGRAPHIC SERIES suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—BARTON & CO.; Dealers in Indian and Continental Post Cards, 72, Medows Street.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 62-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, beg to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An inspection is invited.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required. Dr. A. L. Poshong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in Painting and Varnishing [illegible] M. C. FERNANDES & Co. Coach Builders &c., Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisite, in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

COMPARISONS are ODIOUS, but you can't get fresher or better Photo Materials than from BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co., Esuf Building, BOMBAY.

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTRO-PLATER and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade. 7-10, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES.—Fresh Consignment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, etc., etc., expected every week and are on view at the stables of Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MIRZA & Co., Morland Rd. Byculla, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 7 ; Quarterly Rs. 4, Post free.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During month of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available Reference charge one Rupee.

GRAND COLLECTION OF XMAS CARDS, 5,000 varieties to select from, Prices defy Competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of fancy leather and plush goods for presentation. DUBASH & Co., 87, Medows Street.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 6048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 6038. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand ; if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Statements of Exports of Cotton, Seeds, [illegible] Piece-Goods [illegible] Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour up to the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10, single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 2.

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At "Tirkha," Beleli, Close to Quetta.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY favourable opportunity now offers for acquiring a considerable culturable and fertile area, consisting of close on Six hundred acres, with a plentiful (and enhanceable) water supply, in proximity to where a new Cantonment is most likely to be located, and by reason of the establishment at Quetta of the Staff College for India and of the continually increasing number of troops of all arms that are being added to its garrison, land has already risen in value very much during the last two years, and as a consequence land everywhere in the vicinity of such an important, extensive and fast largening Cantonment is also steadily becoming very valuable ; such a special chance as this seldom or never offers.

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For further particulars apply to

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*House Agents.*
No. 2, Dean Lane.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,**
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, being a BANK HOLIDAY, our weekly sale of carriages and horses will not take place.

AUCTION SALE of 50 Pieces All-wool Cashmere, Tennis, serge and suit flannels, colored alpacca &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 31st instant, at 3.30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms By order of the concerned, the undermentioned 50 pieces of Allwool Cashmere, Tennis flannels, serge and suit flannels, colored striped alpacca and flowered alpacca &c.

The above are on view.

The pieces are from 12 to 18 yards and will be sold singly to suit private buyers.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF YARN AND PIECE-GOODS, DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd, and THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Adamjee Peerbhoy Mills at Tardeo on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following large lot of yarn and piece-goods salved from the late fire at the above Mills consiting of :— [illegible] and tea cloth, twill drill, line and tent cloth, English [illegible] country [illegible] doris, sarees, plain, blue and red line sheets, napkins towels, table cloths, sooshi, Thana, slate coloured and drill checks, different kinds of sheets, loonghi, etc., also ring, tent cloth, coloured and doubling bobbins English mule weft wraper, grey and coloured and English bobbins, beams with coloured grey and check yarn, tapes of 2 1/2 and 3 inches, etc.

For further particulars application may be made to the Undersigned and the goods are on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the Estate of the late Mr. Hormusjee Byramjee Moos, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and substantial teak and blackwood household furniture, pictures, ice-box, knitting frame, iron safe, English chiming clock, silk and cotton and flannel wearing apparels, binocular, gold ring and spectacles, coins, silver snuff boxes, ivory chessmen, copper and brass utensils, 1 D.B.B.L. gun by Laing & Son, sword, lot of earthern and China pots with plants, a large lot of biographical, historical, medical and current literature books, scales, call bells, carpenter's tools, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of the furniture, two billiard tables, cottage piano, large marble top bar electric fans and electric light chandeliers, etc. of the City Club.

On SATURDAY the 5th Proximo, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at the Albert Building, 3rd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Phillips and Co. the entire furniture and fittings of the City Club, consisting of two mahogany full size slate billiard tables with balls, cues etc. in very good order, almost new ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co. bought in October last, Marble top large size bar made to order, reading and card tables, arm and easy and cane chairs, hatstands, marble top dressing and washhand tables, cheval glass, sofas, cupboards, marble-top tables, large size mirror sideboard, and dumbwaiters, clocks, large ice chest, filter, rich glassware and crockery-ware, best platedware, cane furniture electric fans and electric light chandaliers etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Valuable Garden.

On SUNDAY, the 6th proximo, at 10 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Macaulay Lodge," on Beach Road, Bandora, a choice collection of garden plants in pots and tubs consisting of ferns, palms, crotons, lillies, roses, dracenas, garden benches and chairs, garden seats, China garden pots, stands, marble figures, fern house, water tanks, American water fountain, Garden roller etc., the property of Fazulbhoy Jan Mahomed, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the garden is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Macaulay Lodge," on Beach Road, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome household furniture made to order by Messrs. Dewjee Canji and Ahmed Dewji, such as large cabinets, chiffoniers, sofa cabinets, ottoman, suits of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, large English musical box of Indian tunes, large Hyderabad carpet, standing lamps majolica fish pond and flower stands and pots, valuable table ornaments, large mirror sideboard, dinner waggon, sliding dining table and chairs, office tables, glass book presses revolving office chairs, teapoys, teak and iron bedsteads of latest designs, large mirror almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, lady's writing tables, chest of drawers, clothes press, ward-robe, glassware, crockery and platedware, English victoria, rubber tyred vis-a-vis and brougham, two Arab horses, sets of harness, motor car etc., the property of Fazulbhoy Jan Mahomed, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view six days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY 31ST, DECEMBER, 1906.

*Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

*The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

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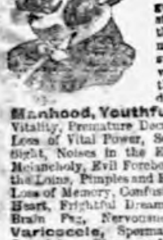
An Absolute, Simple, and Safe Cure—which can be taken by everybody, and which does not interfere with the daily occupation of the sufferer—is offered Free of Charge by the Rev. Thomas Stone. Thousands of grateful letters have been received from former sufferers of Nervous Debility and all the various complications which arise from a Debilitated Constitution, saying how thankful the writers are for the boon of health after suffering the extreme agonies which they had brought upon themselves.



All the diseases and ailments peculiar to men and women are treated by this prescription with certain success. It is a guaranteed cure, which has stood the test of being used in the most severe cases with the most gratifying results during sufferers who had searched in vain for years for relief from their miseries. Some of the diseases cured are :—Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Weakness, Loss of Memory, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Impotence, Despondency, Melancholy, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c., &c. Write to-day and receive the same formula which have been bestowed upon so many thousands of sufferers, and for which they deem me their best friend. So that sufferers may test the excellence of this great medicine, I will send a

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of it to all who write to me for one. Do not delay, but write at once, be cured, and change your life to one of enjoyment, brightness, happiness, health and strength. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Thomas Stone, The Limes, Kemp Town, Brighton, England. Name this paper.

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Price per Phial Re. 1 Packing and Postage As. 5.

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OUR BRIHAT AMRITABALLI KASHAYA or CONCENTRATED FLUID OF SALSA cures Primary, Secondary and Tertiary syphilis, mercurial eruptions of coppery tint, sore throat, enlargement of the glandular system, pain in the limbs, and ulceration, of the lips. Per phial, Rs. 2. Packing and postage As. 11.

OUR SWASARISHTA cures Asthma, Cough and Consumption. It removes coldness of extremities, extreme sense of suffocation with purple lips and staring eyes, anxious countenance and shortness of breath, and such other painful symptoms of this dreadful disease. Price per phial, Rs. 1-8. Packing and postage, As. 5.

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Government Medical Diploma Holder,
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**Icilma Natural Water,** spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Feet, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Riding or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

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Of all good Chemists and Stores.

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LONDON, ENGLAND.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—December 29, at Lahore, the wife of H. S. Clark, Barrister-at-Law, C. M. S., Clarkabad, of a son.

CUERDEN—December 22, at Peshawar, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cuerden, Military Works Services, a son.

CADOGAN—December 18, at Cawnpore, the wife of Staff Sergeant Cadogan, Supply and Transport Corps, of a daughter.

DUGGAN—December 22, at Lebong, the wife of Major C. W. Duggan, R. A. M. C., of a son.

HAY-DILLON—December, 15, at Ahlone House, Mission Road, Rangoon, the wife of R. Hay-Dillon, I. F. Co., of a son.

KING—December 24, at 32, Strand Road, Howrah, the wife of Millar M. King, of a daughter.

PRITCHARD—December 21, at Mount Abu the wife of Lieut. H. H. R. N. Pritchard Indian Army, of a daughter.

SHERER—December 22, at Nowshera, the wife of Major J. C. Sherer, 28, Cavalry, of a son.

VINCENT-INNES—December 14, at Fort Dufferin, Mandalay, the wife of D. Vincent Innes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GALLIGAN-JOLLY—PRIOR.—November, 27, at the Cathedral, [illegible]goon, by the Rev. J. H. Collins, Cathedral Chaplain, F. M. Galligan-Jolly, C. E., Southern Shan States Railway, to Millicent [illegible], third daughter of the late Major Henry A. A. Prior, [illegible] Grenadiers, Madras Command, and grand-daughter of the [illegible] Lieut.-General Henry Prior, and General Sir James Allan, [illegible] C. B.

TONKINSON—MORPHY—December 20, at the Cathedral, Rangoon, [illegible] the Rev. J. H. Collins, Harry Tonkinson, I. C. S., B[illegible], to Edith, youngest daughter of William Morphy, of P[illegible], Greece, and of 63 Elsham Road, Kensington.

DEATHS.

GARBETT—December 23, at Lucknow, of typhoid fever, Henry [illegible] Rivers Garbett, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, son of the late Hubert Garbett, of Castletown, Isle of Man, aged 21 years.

SHERER—December 22, at Nowshera, the infant son of Major J. C. Sherer, 28, Cavalry.

RUBBING "VEGETINE" KILLS THE PAIN.

"VEGETINE" is the latest discovery of Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or [illegible]nt manufactured from VEGETABLE [illegible]DIENTS ONLY. It can be used for [illegible]rpose where a healing Ointment is indi[illegible] also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

[illegible] Eczema; Pimples; Sunburn; Freckles.

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FOR Sciatica; Rheumatism; Stiff Joints; Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.

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Kemp & Co. Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m.; Sun sets, 5h. 33m.; High water, 11-27m., Low water, 5-42m., 5-26a.
Bank Holiday.
Skating Rink, Esplanade.
St. Mary's Ex-Students' Union, Benedicts' Dance, Sidick Baug, Victoria Road. 9-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Bioscope Entertainment, 9-30 p.m.

A FATAL MISTAKE.—Pankorebai (24), a Hindu woman, residing at Mint Road, Bombay, took a dose of carbolic acid by mistake on Friday, and died before medical assistance could be obtained.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Uganda, and Zanzibar per s.s. "Nerbudda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow (the 1st January.)

THE REHMANI MILLS COMPANY.—The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Rehmani Mills Company, Limited, called for Saturday afternoon, was postpond for want of a quorum.

ABUSING THE CAPTAIN.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Captain David of the Steamer "Climattis," charged Robert Lisle, second officer on board the same vessel with abusing him on the 14th instant when they were on their voyage from Calcutta to Bombay. Upon the evidence the Magistrate found the accused guilty and fined him Rs. 15.

FATAL ACCIDENT—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, yesterday concluded the inquest touching the death of Krishna Mabadhu who was buried under the *debris* of a house which fell on him on the 7th instant. The house which was situated in the Native Tower was purchased by Fidali Abdul, a Mahomedan, about three months ago. The new owner was making alterations and additions to the building when it suddenly collapsed. The deceased who happened to be near the building was buried under the debris and killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by suffocation and internal injuries caused by the *debris* which fell on him.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. GREEN AND CO.'S—The Indian Hotels Company's European String Band, augmented by a number of local musicians, will play the following selection of music, at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, from 9 o'clock to midnight to-day being New year's Eve:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Viscount Nelson | Zeble |
| Overture | Pique Dame | Suppe |
| Valse | Blue Danube | Strauss |
| American Sketch | Down South | Myddleton |
| Selection | English Old Folks | |
| Pizzicatti | Baby's Sweetheart | Corri |

INTERVAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Valse | Luna | Lincke |
| Selection | Leslie Stuart's Songs | Stuart |
| Galop | Motor Car | Gilchrist |
| Selection | Irish Folk Songs | |
| Spanish Serenade | La Paloma | De Yradier |
| Selection | Scottish Folk Songs | |

ALLEGED CHEATING.—On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, with Superintendent Nolan, appeared to prosecute Alfred Marriot and Alfred Howard, a miner and bookmaker's clerk respectively, on a charge of cheating Mrs. Vardon, a boarding-house Keeper at Colaba, on the 27th inst, and causing her to lose Rs. 20 by false representation. Mr. Sloane asked for a remand as the police had not completed their enquiry. The accused opposed any adjournment being granted remarking there was no definite charge nor any definite complaint against them. Mr. Sloane did not wish to prejudice the case but he submitted in support of his application that the accused were found on a ship which was about to proceed on her voyage and looked as though they attempted to go away as stowaways. The magistrate adjourned the case and released the accused on a bail of Rs. 100 each.

## CRACK ON GIBBS ROAD.

On Friday afternoon a crack was noticed on the Gibbs Road, Bombay, near the portion of the road lying between the main entrance to the Parsee Towers of Silence and Messrs. Kemp and Company's establishment. The crack is in close proximity to that which occurred on the road two months ago. The damaged portion of the road has been closed against traffic.

AFTER an interval of 367 years, the Franciscans have returned to Oxford. The friars were driven out in the reign of Henry VIII. The Order has opened now a training college at Cowley, within 200 yards of the city boundary. A message was read from the Pope, in which he expressed his pleasure at the event.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot [illegible] Road, London, England.

## SPORTING NEWS

### THE 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

THINGS are getting into shape again now and on Saturday the attendance was much more than what we expected and with it the racing was good and of a very open description. The books, with the different fancies, had more of a chance and had perhaps a shade the better of the exchanges. After the recent accident, mentioned about a fortnight ago, both Kassim and Munro were out again, the former with his dislocated knee, not right yet, and the latter with his arm under his coat in a sling, but both should soon be none the worse and the former had the satisfaction of seeing one of his charges do punters a good turn.

The day opened with a bad upset from Mr. Kelso's mare who was so evidently out of sorts in Poona, though I think she should soon regain her former brilliance. Russly Rose on any form, bar Poona, looked a moral and 5 to 2 on was the price she closed at. Koko found money on the off-chance that this may have been the stable's choice and place-money came amply for Gun Metal. Ames took the Black away immediately but keeping a good hold on her so that when it came to a trace, she went away very easily. It was only a confirmation of the improvement she has made in Fowler's hands and a continuation of her form with such a top-sawyer as Matalgia. Williams undoubtedly left his run too late, though it can scarcely be believed she could have won. Judy showed up for a time but still has to prove she is worth support over anything more than half a mile.

Rose has so often proved disappointing during the last year that the natural reluctance of the public to back him, let him start at nice odds of 7 to 4 with Vedas at 5 to 2. Wisely enough, Vedas was not rushed away and run to a standstill and Ames waited in front. He, however, had to shake him up just after the bend and it was evident Rose held him very safe. Kamad came strong on Zurriff after hanging back too long and only got his place through Ames easing Vedas in front of the stand. Little Joker, too, finished well and is now in a more fit state to meet Bay Middleton on the terms on which they met when the Season opened.

With two wins to his credit, the improved Mudlool, whose loss must now be felt by his late stable, went out a good favourite for the Midget Plate and a late rush brought Shanwar up to fours with Angler. Shabib, who was spoken of as a fluke, led out from Advocate-General who very soon fell back. At the bend both Mudlool and Shanwar came up and the latter with Williams only having to sit still came away in the easiest of manners. Mudlool just staved off a very fast run by Saloon who just lost for Shabib the place-money he carried. It is a year now since Shanwar began to show form likely to develop, but the race in question is the first suggestion of bearing this out.

Next came the race of the day, the Misletoe Plate, which had six runners left in and was a remarkably open affair with the different opinions of stables and public as to the respective chances of at least five of those that faced the starter. Though shining with sweat, Gambara was the pick of the bunch in the Paddock and early installed the favourite, had the public regularly picking at him and sent him out an even money favourite. Balayeuse had a very steady following, but after some speculation Baritone's price lengthened the rumour of his gaming leg having given out meeting with no contradiction. There was a great rush on Adelaide whose price fell rapidly. There were practically only three in the race and these, Baritone, Gambara and Adelaide, were in front as soon as the gate went up with Harpist left by same lengths. With the proverbial sheet covering the three, Fisher went in front on Baritone with Gambara next, and there was no change in place or distances till the bend where, when Baritone went a bit wide, Adelaide jumped in on the rails. She, however, had shortly to give way to the Yankee stable and Gambara close up on the outside. The whip was never required on Baritone who won very easily after running a far kinder horse than has been the case heretofore. When Adelaide gave promise of placing; it was surprising what a run Gambara put in and passed her in a very few strides, and here once more Williams showed his fondness for a gallery finish which did not come off. We need not take this as Gambara's true form and may expect her to do something before long. Harpist too could do with a deal of fining down and even after such a bad start, he came eventually into fourth place.

From owner to stable boy, the track work of Gladiator was known and he went out an equal favourite with Antica whom Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal has bought earlier in the day. Recruit found place-money and Caractacus as a 'dark horse' was bruised about in stage whispers. The race itself was a one-horse show as Ames taking Gladiator in front and soon held a six length lead had no difficulty in landing the adds. Kamad let him go a bit too far away but, at any rate, never had a look in though he was an easy second. Caractacus came into third place at the distance with Sahab close on him and after a ding-dong struggle the judge could not separate the two.

Though an open race the Auction Plate always had, Court-Martial as a favourite with Magna Charta and turn of Luck scarcely a point longer. Magna Charta can never be looked upon as more than a half mile and buckled in at the bend where Turn of Luck and then Court Martial drew up. The latter was very full of running and won with great ease but a surprisingly fast finish by Solicitor deprived Turn of Luck of second place. German Gold was badly left at the gate but lost nobody any money. The following are the details:—

The Sydney Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies, 14-2 and under. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's bl aus m Gun Metal 9st 12lbs...........................Ames 1
Mr. Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose, 9st 5lbs..Williams 2
Mr. Artin A. Essayie's br aus g Koko, 7st 11lbs ..............................Heeroo 3
Mr. R. J. Hunter's b aus m Judy, 7st 8lbs...Coomber 4

Also Ran:—Ceres 8st 8lbs.

(Winner trained by W. A. Fowler.)

Betting:—5 to 2 on Russley Rose, 3 to 1 against Koko, 5 to 1 Gun Metal, 12 to 1 Judy, 25 to 1 Ceres.

The Race:—Gun Metal led out by half a length from Judy with Koko a length off followed by Russley Rose. This order continued till just before the bend Koko passed Judy and rounding it, Russley Rose drew up on the outside. Ames shook Gun Metal up, and it was soon evident he had the race and beat Russley Rose by a length and three-quarters with Koko a head off with a bad fourth. Time:—1min 3secs.

The Desert Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs, 14 hands and under. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's b a h Rose, 8st 8lbs cd 8st 9lbs..Williams 1
Mr. Vaid's g a h Zurriff, 7st 8lbs...................Kamad 2
Messrs. M. Goculdas and A. Nanjee's ch a h Vedas, 8st 6lbs...............................Ames 3
Mr. Artin A. Essayie's g a h Little Joker, 7st 12lbs ..............................Heeroo 4

Also Ran:—Skylark, 10st 11lbs Witness 11, 9st 3lbs Panala, 11. 8st cd. 8st 3lbs

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

Betting:—7 to 4 against Rose, 5 to 2 Vedas, 5 to 1 Zuriff and Little Joker, 8 to 1 Skylark, Tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—The field got off very well together and it was not till nearly a furlong had been covered that Vedas, showed out, and then only by half a length from Ross who increased to a length just prior to reaching the bend. Rose followed and Little Joker headed the second bunch about two length off. Round the bend Ames had to get to work where as Williams was still and gradually drawing up had Vedas beaten by the stand where he was eased. Zuriff came fast and secured second place which was practically given to him. Won by two lengths, one and a half between second and third. Time, 1min 21 4/5 secs.

The Midget Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 13-3 and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 900 or over or flat races value Rs. 150 or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 900 or over. 13-3 to carry 8st. 10lbs; W. I. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1904, race value Rs. 150 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; thrice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Hajee Ally Shabag's g a h Shanwar 9 st 3lbs ...............................Williams 1
Mr. A. K. Readymoney's b a h Mudlool 8st 11lbs ...............................Heeroo 2
Mr. C. Murray's ch a g Shoon 9st ...............Reyes 3
Mr. Khalaf Bin Saif's g a h Shabib, 8st 4lbs cd 8st 5lbs ...............................Robertson 4

Also Ran:—Sabig 9st 7lbs, Advocate General 8st 7lbs, Angler 8st 11lbs, Royal Red 8st 5lbs.

(Winner trained by Cowasji Burjorjee.)

Betting:—5 to 4 against Mudlool, 4 to 1 Angler and Shanwar, 6 to 1 Shabig, Advocate General and Shabib. Tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—From a good start Shabib led out by half a length followed by Advocate-General and Mudlool. At the three furlongs Advocate-General gave way to Mudlool and Shanwar who began to close on Shabib, Mudlool went a bit wide at the bend and Shanwar came through in the middle and, going very easy, won by a length and a half. Shahoon and Shabib had a tussel for third place in which the former just won, a head behind the second. Time—1 mt. 8 2/5 secs.

The Mistletoe Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr. F. Main's bl aus g Baritone, 7-13 cd 8-2....Fisher 1
Mr. John Morris' bl aus m Gambara, 8-9......Williams 2
Mr. Tulsidass Tejpal's br aus m Adelaide, 8-4...Kamad 3
Mr. Kelso's b aus g Harpist 8-5....................Heeroo 4

Also Ran:—Balayeuse 8-8, Spirea 7-11.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting:—Evens Gambara, 2 to 1 against Adelaide, 4 to 1 Balayeuse, 5 to 1 Baritone, 10 to 1 Harpist, 20 to 1 Spirea.

The Race:—Adelaide, Baritone and Gambara immediately went in front whereas Harpist was left by several lengths. On settling down, Baritone took a half length lead from Adelaide and same between her and Gambara with Balayeuse leading the trio behind. This order remained to the bend where Adelaide took advantage of room left by Baritone on the rails, but the latter came again and went ahead. Adelaide was apparently in difficulties and on Williams riding Gambara she took second place rather easily by half a length, three quarters behind Baritone; Harpist a poor fourth. Time:—1 min. 15 1/5 secs.

The Colaba Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100, third, Rs. 50. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 150 or over. W. A. reduced 5lbs' Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. Distance.—7 furlongs.

Mr N A Andria's g a h Gladiator 8st 12lbs......Ames 1
Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's g a h Antica 8st 7lbs......Kamad 2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Caractacus 8st 12lbs Oomer-khan
Mr Rasheed's ch a h Sahab 8st 12lbs......Williams

Also ran:—Kummar 8st 12lbs; Darin 8st 12lbs; Ormonde 8st 12lbs; cd 8st 13lbs; Katerfelto, 8st 9lbs; Recruit 8st 3lbs; Scarlet 7st 9lbs.

Winner trained by Sahab bin Saif.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Gladiator and Antica, 4 to 1 Recruit, 10 to 1 Scarlet, Kummar and Caractacus.

The Race:—From a good start Gladiator led out and gradually increased his lead till at the half mile he led Sahab and Antica by six lengths. Antica came out in pursuit but was held safe all the way and Gladiator won by three lengths, one and a half between next two. Time—1min 38secs.

The Race:—Caractacus followed in the straight and Sahab came up at the distance, the two fighting out a desperate finish in which they could not be separated. Time—1min 38secs.

Auction Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under. 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Allowance.—Ponies not won race value Rs. 150 or over, 4lbs. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr Yaid's ch a h Court Martial, 7st 12lbs......Kamad 1
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Solicitor 6st 13lbs (carried 7st 1lb ...............................Native 2
Mr J Murdoch's b a h Turn of Luck 8st 13lbs...Leach 3
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h My Mistake 8st 1lb ...............................Ames 4

Also ran:—Canter 8st 9lbs, One Pie 8st 1lb, Magna Charta 8st 1lb.

(Winner trained by Shaik Kassum.)

Betting:—Evens Court Martial, 2 to 1 against Magna Charta, 5 to 2 Turn of Luck, 10 to 1 My Mistake and One Pie, and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—German Gold lost all hope in a start in which Magna Charta got away in front with Turn of Luck and My Mistake following. On nearing the bend, Court Martial began to creep up and Magna Charta had shot his bolt. On coming into the straight, Court Martial took the lead followed by Turn of Luck and held it very easily, but a great run by Solicitor robbed Turn of Luck of second place by half a length. Court Martial won by a length and a half.

Winner bought in for Rs. 1,200. Time:—1min. 8 1/5 secs.

## CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

We had another very good day's racing this afternoon. The card comprised one more race to what we have been having, so that there were seven races instead of six. The scratchings from among horses left in over night were much larger than hitherto. For instance, in the Christmas Selling Handicap eighteen out of the original thirty-seven entered figured on the card, but of those only ten went to the post. The Lawn Plate sent out nineteen out of twenty-three. This race afforded splendid and magnificent finish such as must have made the Judges' hair stand on end, the official verdict being neck short a head and neck. It was the day for the favourites, as a favourite got home in every race bar one, and then the second favourite displaced the favourite, this being in the Burdwan Cup. It is true, however, that in two races two horses shared favouritism, namely Claribell and Veera in the first race and Airloch and Sermon in the Sandown Park Plate. A feature of the afternoon was the very fast timings that were put up. Claribell won the Stand Plate of six furlongs in 1min. 18secs., while Lipscombe in the Christmas Selling Handicap cut out five furlongs in 1min. 2 3/5 secs., a pretty useful time, for a horse entered to be sold for Rs. 1000, and so several people thought also when after the race the horse was bid up to Rs. 4,300 and was then sold.

Sermon, the winner of the Sandown Park Plate, appears to be a regular smasher, as he put this race to his credit in the very fine timing of sixty-one and three fifth seconds. Then again we think we are right in saying that record was established for the 1¼ mile in the Cooch Behar Cup. Paddy's Darling won this in splendid time of 2mins. 2·7 3/5 secs, a second faster than the Cooch Behar Cup was won in last year and three seconds quicker than the previous year when Saloon won the Wellesley Plate with Mallard second to him in 2mts. 10secs. and Santa Maria's time for the Club Plate was much as 2mts. 15 3/5 secs. There has been considerable dissatisfaction over handicapping. So far, and we can only hope that with more practice things will improve as at present it is erratic and there have been several irregularities. Doubtless with the field of about forty to handicap there must be certain errors, but the handicap for the Grand Annual evokes quite a chorus of disapproval. A fact that struck the public as very remarkable in this was that Nakour, the winner of this very race last year which is the biggest hurdle race in the whole of India, was put in at bottom weight. Any horse could be put at 9 stone being conceded 2 lbs. even by Lookout who about 15 years of age cannot live even with the hunter class till he has gone 1 1/2 miles. Nakour ran last year in the Grand Annual as a four year old, which is a long way over fences for a four year old. This year she was a year older but solved the difficulty by falling at the second hurdle. Lord D., was given 10st. 7 lbs. and he would not have made much show even with 9 st. I wonder what not Cursetjee thinks of Thomond now. It is an extraordinary amount of grief there has been in hurdle races of late. The Burdwan Cup accounted for three, Santa Maria, Olaguthus and Hoop-iron, and the Pony Hurdle Handicap on Wednesday also annexed three empty saddles from Pineal, Bulls-eye and White-foot, while to-day was no exception, for Nakour fell at the second hurdle and Loch Lochie lost his rider (Ferguson) at the fourth. Loch Lochie as a loose horse was an unpleasant feature for the remainder of the race as he kept in the van of the field throughout and might have served and knocked several over at any part of the race. Thomond who ran second to Nakour was served up hot favourite at even money and making his run from the five furlongs post he ran through his field and won by a length from Seclusion, while Greenstone and Decoration were dead heated for the third money. The latter ran an improved horse and should render good account of himself at Tollygunge in the Indian Grand National, though nothing is likely to beat Kipling. Claribell and Veera shared favouritism in the Stand Plate and though Veera led them out a cracker she compounded after 3 or 4 furlongs. A good finish between Claribell and Wal resulted in a win for the former.

Galstaun had a regular innings to-day and won no less than three races while he was second in the other two. Wood and Badger also had a good day winning a couple of races with Thomond and Sermon. Captain Barrett is to be congratulated in riding the winner of the Grand Annual Hurdle Race. Galstaun was in closer also in the Christmas Selling Handicap, as he was lucky owner of the second horse Rustile. The nett result of this race as frequently happens in the Selling Race was that the second horse, receives more even than the winner. Thus in this race Lipscombe only received the stake of Rs. 1,500, while Mr. Marshall had a part with him getting only Rs. 1,000 for him. As we have already stated the horse was bid up for Rs. 4,300, at which price he was bought, thus there were Rs. 3,300 to be divided between the Club and Mr. Galstaun the owner of Rustile, the second horse. Hence Rustile accounts for Rs. 1,650 plus Rs. 300 second money, which amounts to Rs. 1,950. Rustile was then claimed for Rs. 2,500, a price Galstaun was doubtless quite pleased to get for his horse, which in itself is equivalent of winning the race. Sandown Park with five absentees only had seven runners, Airloch and Sermon dividing favouritism. The former is apparently amiss and finished last, while Sermon spreadeagled his field winning as he liked by two and a half lengths. He is a happily named horse, being by Friars Balsam out of Listen. Dulcimer finished second with threequarters of a length in front of Amyas with Manlock fourth.

The big race of the day was of course the Cooch Behar Cup, for which four only were fancied—Fitzgrafton, Sacristan II., Paddy's Darling and Saloon, the Miser, standing at tens with any odds the rest. Paddy's Darling won the race by two lengths, beating the Viceroy's Cup winner by two lengths who in turn finished three and half lengths in front of Saloon, while Sacristan II was a length behind the fourth. This is the first occasion Gilstaun has won the Cooch Behar Cup, for some years it seeming to be the close preserve of Mr. Apcar, he having won it for four years out of five, three times running with Stand-off in 1900, 1901 and 1902, and with Mallard in 1904. This year he only missed it by one mark. Galstaun's Star was again in the ascendant in the next race, the Lawn Plate, which he won with Killeevan from a field of nineteen runners. This was as fine a finish as we had ever seen as the whole field seemed to breast the straight like a regiment of cavalry. Killeevan who started fovorite only won by a neck from Jolly Abbot, who was only a short head in front of the Red Covil who did Lady Anna out of the third place by a neck.

The afternoon racing concluded with Gunny Meah Cup which produced a better field of ponies to what we have been accustomed to of late. Jolly Roger and Silphoe were installed favourites, the former scoring by three lengths from Psalm who finished four lengths in front of Belle Cole. This was a strung out finish as Silphoe who was fourth was two and a half lengths behind Belle Cole.

THE GRAND ANNUAL.

Mr Wood and Badge's Thomond 11st.Captain Barrett 1
Mr Apcar's Seclusion 10st 2lbs..................C Hoyt 2
Mr North's Green Stone 10st ........................Hoyt 3

Dr. Spooner Hart's Decoration 9st 8lbs Fergusson was dead heat for the third place.

Also ran:—Olynthus 11st 3.bs; Lord D 10st 7lbs; Loch Lochie 10st 4lbs fell; Sparks 9st 2lbs carried 9st 4lbs, Nakour 9st fell.

Betting.—Evens Thomond; 3 to 1 against Greenstone; 6 to 1 Loch Lochie and Nakour, 10 to 1 Seclusion and Spark; 15 to 1 on the others.

The Race.—Lord D at once went to the front attended by Spark showing the way passed the Stand and to the fourth hurdle where Seclusion showed out and kept in front till at the six furlongs, where Decoration attended by Greenstone came to the front. Then at the home turn, Thomond challenged the leader and after a great race home, Thomond won by a length with same length for the second and third with a dead heat for the third place. Time—3min, 55 1-5secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 21 on the winner; Rs. 14, Rs. 23, Rs. 25 and Rs. 13 for places.

Nakour fell at the first hurdle and Loch Lochie at the third.

THE STAND PLATE.

Mr Galstaun's Claribell 9st 10lbs..........Robinson 1
Mr Scott's Wal 8st 3lbs..............................Southall 2
H H Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Matinbell 7st 2lbs., Kaeson 3
Colonel Stisted's Firstbell 8st 9lbs...................Firth 4

Also ran:—Veera 8st; Lorette 6st 11lbs; carried 7st 2lbs.

Betting:—5 to 4 against Veera; 2 to 1 against Claribell; 5 to 1 Wal and Lorette; 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Claribell showed out from the start, but soon after Veera came to the front and assumed a clear lead from Claribell, First-bell and Wal loved in the second place. At the quarter mile, Veera began to tire and on turning into the straight Claribell, Matin-bell, Wal and Lorette were practically level, and only in the front of the stand did Claribell and Wal be able to draw out and won by three-quarters of a length with one length between the second and third and one and half length between the third and fourth. Time—1 min. 18 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 27 on the winner; Rs. 19 and Rs. 29 for places.

CHRISTMAS SELLING HANDICAP.

Marshall's Lipscombe 7st. 9lbs.....................Kaeson 1
Galstaun's Rustile 9st. 2lbs......................Robinson 2
Love's Tycannah 7st. 10lbs.............................Evans 3
Mrs. Grosser's Swindle 7st 12lbs (carried 7st 13lbs) Bradshaw 4

Also ran:—Sprink-lock 7st 12lbs; Oom Paul 7st, Wake-up 7st; Defendant 6st 13lbs; Manon 6st 12lbs and Queen of Gems 6st 12lbs.

Betting:—5 to 1 against Lipscombe; 6 to 4 against Rustile; 10 to 1 Manon; 15 to 1 and 20 to 1 on the others.

The Race:—Rustile attended by Tycannah at once drew to the front with Lipscombe lying third. Then from the home turn the two latter and Swindle got abreast of Rustile, and from the distance Lipscombe drew out and came in winner by two lengths, with half a length between the second and third, and the same between the third and fourth. Time 1mt. 2 3/5 secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 28 on the winner; Rs. 13, and Rs. 25 for places.

SANDOWN PARK PLATE.

Wood and Badger's Sermon 8st 10lbs....................Bray 1
Galstaun's Dulcimer 8st 10lbs...................Robinson 2
Colonel Beaver's Manlock 8st 8lbs..................Southall 3
Apcar's Air-lock 9st 5lbs.................................Evans 4

Also ran:—Amyas 8st 10lbs; Camira 7st 4lbs; and Dormant 8st 2lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Air-lock; 3 to 1 Sermon, 4 to 1 Amyas; 5 to 1 Manlock and Camera and 10 to 1 on the others.

The Race.—Airlock soon after the start drew out, followed by Dulcimer and Sermon. At three furlongs Amyas displaced Dulcimer and shortly Amyas and Sermon went up to Airloch and the three turned into the straight together. Then from the distance Sermon drew away coming in an easy winner by two and a half lengths from Dulcimer, with three quarter length, and one length separating the second, third and fourth. Amyas tired away in the run in. Time—1 mt. 1 3/5 seconds.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 37 on the winner Rs. 28 and Rs. 66 for place.

THE COOCH BEHAR CUP.

Galstaun's Paddy's Darling 6st 13lbs...........Melsom 1
Mr Apcar's Fitzgrafton 9st 10lbs.....................Evans 2
Scott and Marshall's Saloon 6st 11lbs.....(carried 7st) 3
Maxwell The Master 8st 9lbs..................Murdison 4

Also ran.—Sacristan 8st 9lbs; Foot-print 8st 5lbs; Contest 8st 5lbs; Prince Lyon 8st 5lbs; Pure Gold 7st 2lbs; Olynder 6st 8lbs; Trencherman 6st (carried 7st 1lb) and Leda 6st (carried 7st).

Betting.—2 to 1 against Fitzgrafton; 7 to 2 Paddy's Darling; 4 to 1 Sacristan; 6 to 1 Saloon; 8 to 1 the Master; 5 to 1 Prince Lyon and Pure Gold; 20 to 1 and 40 to 1 on the others.

The Race:—Paddy's Darling jumped off in the front and led from Saloon and Trencherman with Fitzgrafton and The Master lying next in order. At the old Stand Fitzgrafton took the third place while Trencherman fell back and coming round into the straight Fitzgrafton overhauled Saloon, but could not get to terms with Paddy's Darling who leading all through won by two lengths, with three and half lengths between the second and third, and one length between the third and fourth. Coming into the straight The Master ran wide and finished under the Judges' box. Time—2mins 7 3/5secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 45 on the winner; Rs. 15, Rs. 14 and Rs. 18 for places.

LAWN PLATE.

Galstaun's Killeevan 10st..........................Robinson 1
Meyer's Jolly Abbott 8st 6lbs .....................Bradshaw 2
Colonel Desraj Urs' Red Coral 8st 8lbs .........Evans 3
Paris and Marshall's Lady Anna 7st 12lbs ............ 4

Also ran:—Loyal 9st 8lbs; Lady Metal 9st 8lbs; Honest Lady 9st 8lbs; Flotsam 9st 8lbs; Presbyterian 9st 6lbs; Botha 9st 5lbs; Mercedes 9st 4lbs. and Gam, 9st 4lbs; Mallinyook, 9st 3lbs; Mulison 8st; Dunsinane, 8st 4lbs; Foy, 7st 11lbs; Strathspey 7st 10lbs; Whitebeather, 6st 10lbs and Pallas 6st 6lbs (carried 6st 11lbs).

Betting:—4 to 1 against Killeevan and Lady Metal; 5 to 1 Red Coral; 6 to 1 Honest Lady, Mallinyook and Jolly Abbot; 10 to 1 Loyal; Flotsam, Presbyterian and Strathapey; 12 to 1 and 20 to 1 on the others.

The Race.—From a beautiful start of this large field, Lady Anna showed out at once and led from Red Coral and Killeevan. These kept in front in the turn for home when Jolly Abbot joining Killeevan and Red Coral, the three went upto Lady Anna and they all raced abreast till near the winning post, when Killeevan just got a neck in front and won with a short head with a neck between the second and third and third and fourth. Time—1 min, 5 3/5 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 52 on the winner Rs. 22 Rs. 21 and Rs. 19 for places.

THE GUNNY MEAH CUP.

Colonel Beaver's Jolly Roger 8st 3lbs .........Baichan 1
Bell's Psalm, 9st 2lbs.......................................Firth 2
Stead's Bell Cole, 8st...............................Bradshaw 3
Galstaun's Silphoe 9st 2lbs.......................Robinson 4

Also ran Yankee Boy 8st 8lbs; Hazel Nut, 8st 7lbs; Duplex II 8st 6lbs; Foot Light, 7st 7lbs and Pineal 6st (carried 6st 6lbs.)

Betting—Evens Silphoe, 6 to 4 against Jolly Roger; 4 to 1 against Psalm; 6 to 1 Yankee Boy, Duplex and Bell Cole; 12 to 1 Hazelnut and Foot Light and 20 to 1 Peneal.

The Race.—Duplex led from the start for the first a ½ mile, then Psalm went to the front followed by Yankee Boy, Silphoe and Jolly Roger. These positions were maintained till at the half mile, where Foot Ligh. who lost ground at the start had drawn up close to Psalm but ere they got to the home turn had fallen back. Here Jolly Roger came to the front and keeping the lead to the end won easily by three lengths, with four lengths between the second and third and two and a half lengths between the third and fourth Time—3 mins. 2 1/5 secs.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 27 on the winner; Rs. 13, Rs. 19 and Rs. 22 for places.

## Horses left in for to-day's Races.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

Out of the thirteen horses handicapped for the Macpherson Cup, the important race for to-morrow, only eight have accepted, named, the Master 9st, Footprint 8st 6lbs, Steinhager 7st 8lbs, Shamrock 6st 10lbs, Trenton 6st 1lb, Insurrection 6st 1lb, Dirty Boy 6st 1lb, and Leda 6st 1lb. Among those scratched are Fitz Grafton 10st 7lbs, Ballarx 9st 12lbs, and Mallard 9st 10lbs. Mr. Apcar's Stable was not treated too generously.

The other big race for to-morrow is the Chowringee Plate for which out of twenty-seven handicapped seventeenare left in, namely, Sacristan 9st 10lbs, Sermon 9st 10lbs, Airlock 9st 5lbs, Prince Lyon 8st 10lbs, Killeevan 8st 8lbs, Amyas 8st 8lbs, Manlock 8st 4lbs, Lady Avon 7st 10lb, Olyn[d]ers 7st 6lbs, Presbyterian 7st 6lbs, Flotsam 7st, Jubilant 7st, Jolly Abbott 6st 10lbs, Annamuloch 6st 10lbs and Ferndown 6st.

## BOMBAY HUNT.

YESTERDAY'S meet was at the Cross Roads, Melon Ground, and a gathering of over 60 lovers of the chase assembled there as the dawn was breaking. Hounds, in spite of the exceptional hard work they have had lately, looked the picture of health and fitness, thereby reflecting great credit on Charles Payne, the Kennel Huntsman. As soon as daylight would admit of it the Master moved off to draw the brushwood, which surrounds a large well on the outskirts of the Melon Ground, and hounds took very little time in getting into the line of a midnight depredator, who piloted the hunt right handed in the direction of the groves of Chuckla. Once clear of the paddy fields there was a stretch of distinctly rough going, but with the soul-stirring music of the pack ahead hearts are hardened, and what does it matter, though the ground be hard and blind, if hounds are running and we are not far behind? The jackal was travelling fast for Sanar Hill, and leaving the open country the field in pursuit obtain some nice jumping over the cactus hedges and walls, which seem very close together in this locality. The pack crown the hill, and descend straight down the far side, and into the Bomanwadi Valley, across which it was necessary for us to ride our hardest in order to see what hounds were doing. A momentary check occurs close to the village of Bomanwadi, which was doubtless due to the scent having been slightly foiled by a herd of sheep. Hounds were however hunting too well for this to affect them more than temporarily, and almost at once pick up the line again by swinging left-handed round the village and along a fine track of rice fields to a most determined looking wall, which surrounds a garden close to the Andheri-Vehar Road. Some of the noted "thrusters" negotiate this dark looking obstacle in great style, but most of the field think perhaps that after all discretion is the better part of valour and quickly find a way of getting to the road by a comforting pathway containing no such impediment. Forward go the racing pack through a long mango-tree enclosure, and out across a magnificent stretch of paddy. Many of the banks were of no ordinary size, and our horses had to jump big and cleanly to get over them satisfactorily. Recollections of past gallops come prominently to mind as the pack streams into the dense undergrowth of the big hill in front of us, and hopes are raised of another stern chase through the palm trees of Goregaon. Such however was not to be, as after decending the hill on the right hand side, crossing a narrow valley, and getting half way up another eminence of somewhat steep dimensions, a wild "*who'whoop*" proclaims that all is over. Our quarry was a fine looking specimen of his breed, and had run fast and straight for a full 30 minutes, but the eagerness with which our pack had hunted him must have told upon him considerably, and his endeavour to elude his pursuers by hiding in a very thick cactus bush, proved of no avail. The atmosphere had been somewhat muggy, the pace at times decidedly fast, and our perspiring horses showed us that most of them had enough—certainly hounds had—so the order for home was given without making an attempt to draw another covert. This decision was regretted by nobody, as owing to the kindness of the Master we are to be treated to a byeday on Tuesday next, being New Year's Day. The meet will be at Santa Cruz, and, no doubt another example of the excellent sport so far enjoyed this season will be given to us.

JACKAL.

## BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT.)

THE fates were propitious on this, the last racing day of 1906, and a pleasant day's sport was enjoyed by all. Again we could have done with a little more wind but there was nothing really to complain of in this matter and all the races were sailed in good time.

The usual four opponents met in the A Class. Sapphire was over the line almost with the gun and Turquoise was only a second or two later with a good head of speed on. Melody was also close up but Eileen was performing some complicated and unnecessary manoeuvres for some time after the starting gun. Eileen stood away to leeward at once while the rest kept to windward of the cruisers. Running down to South Karanja, Sapphire went at a great pace and got well away from Turquoise and Melody and Eileen only caught her after three quarters of the journey were completed. It was a close haul to Sunk Rock and Eileen began to work away but not very fast. Sapphire was holding her own, while Turquoise was going very well and actually made up a couple of minutes on Sapphire by the time the mark boat was reached. On the reach to the schooner, Turquoise made a further gain on Sapphire and her chances were rosy. It was a dead run to North Karanja and on this leg Sapphire had her chance and made the most of it running very fast being within her time of Eileen all the way. Turquoise was still well in the running when they rounded and went away again to windward in great form. Unfortunately for her the wind lightened as they worked into the Bombay shore and she dropped away again. Sapphire was a lucky winner with Turquoise second. Eileen and Melody were a dead heat on the handicap. Sapphire will require the attetnion of the handicappers we think, as she is improving steadily though she will never be as good on a wind as Turquoise. The windward work of the latter was a feature of the race.

There were five starters in the B Class. Yellow Peril had the best of the start and went away to leeward of the cruisers At South Karanja she had dropped the rest by a good deal. Trixie was next with Erin and Pixie in close company and Sayonara close behind the latter. Yellow Peril went away on the reach to North Karanja at a great pace and the other chances were looking very blue. Pixie tried to get past Erin, which the latter would not have and a spirited luffing match ensued which resulted in Sayonara getting past the pair of them.

Yellow Peril had a long lead at North Karanja which she kept to the finish, crossing the line an easy first without having to draw on her handicap at all, Sayonara had been very judiciously sailed on the beat home and was only a short distance behind Trixie at the finish, taking second prize.

Interest was added to the Small boat race by the spectacle, uncommon in Bombay of a lady in command of one of the boats, the Maud, and very well she sailed her boat. We have never seen Maud go better and she had very hard luck in not getting first prize. The start was an exciting one as the starting gun went off by accident about a minute too soon nearly blowing off the head of our most ardent motor bostist. Fortunately he was not hurt, we suppose explosions are nothing to him, but the feelings of the skippers coming down to the line may be better imagined than described. Lapwing happened to be almost on the line itself when the gun went though going the wrong way. She came round with a rush and was off on her course with a long lead at once. Tomtit and Maud were not badly served but some of the others were badly put out. On the run to South Karanja Tomtit went like a steamer and in spite of going too far to leeward got abeam of Lapwing and had a good lead at the buoy. Jean had also been going well and was close behind Lapwing. Meg was next with Maud not far off. It was a beat to the Sunk Rock and Tomtit started away at a great pace to windward. Meg very soon began to beat Lapwing and passed her about halfway, steadily fore reaching on her. Lapwing was going badly and finding that Maud was going faster than she was, stood out to sea to look for a fluke, being followed by Coralie, also going badly. The fluke was not forthcoming and Lapwing came in again to find that Maud had not only beaten her heavily, but had closed up a lot on Meg and Tomtit. At the markboat Tomtit was a minute ahead of Meg and the latter was just under this ahead of Maud. Lapwing was some distance away with Jean and Midget close behind her. Jean had done very well on the beat, having kept well up harbour, while Coralie had been going badly all along.

It was a close reach up to the schooner and the three leaders kept their respective places, making a small gain on the rest. Jean and Midget were having a close race between themselves, while Lapwing was waking up rather late in the day. Tomtit won the Class prize by less than a minute, while Maud sailing wonderfully well had not lost anything in time worth speaking of. The rest were however coming up very fast on the slack tide and Maud's well deserved prize was snatched from her by Jean. The latter boat had been sailing very well all day and thoroughly earned her victory. Maud was second and Midget third. The D Class race was again a disappointment, only the three Submarine Mining boats putting in an appearance. It seems a great pity that this very sporting attempt on the part of the Club, to provide sport for the non-racing boats, of which there are several in the harbour, should not meet with a better response.

The sporting spirit shown by the N. C. Os. from Butcher Island is well worthy of imitation. They have a long way to come and a long way to get back after the race, yet every fortnight they have toiled over in search of sport which they have in the end provide for the most part themselves. On only two occasions has another boat entered, while there are certainly two or three other boats in the harbour whose owners could, if they had the energy, find pleasure and profit in supporting this class. The Swin overdid it at the start and was over the line too soon. She came round smartly and recrossed not very far behind the Swale, the latter having timed it well. The Invicta had been over careful and was some distance astern. All three set their museum-like collection of running sails and started off for South Karanja at a good pace. Swale kept her lead while Invicta could not make up the time lost at the start. Rounding the buoy the Swin spoilt her chances by getting heavily in 4 irons remaining in that state for some time. The Swale steadily worked away and won easily. The Invicta stood out to sea from South Karanja buoy but gained nothing thereby. She could not get along at all in the light wind and short choppy sea and although she finished in a sports-manlike manner, she was a very long way astern at the finish.

A Class Handicap Race—sailed at 3-25 p.m. on Saturday.

| Names of Boats. | Time All'ces. M. S. | Entered by | Start at H. M. | Time of Arrival. H. M. S. | Corrected Time. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sapphire .. | 10 12 | Mr R H B Hopkins | 3 25 | 5 28 20 | 1 51 37 |
| Eileen ...... | Scr | Mr N N Wills | 3 25 | 5 2[illegible] 16 | 1 53 16 |
| Turquoise... | 12 40 | Mr F J Proctor | 3 25 | 5 31 10 | 1 53 30 |
| Melody .... | 16 31 | Mr J E K Macbeth | 3 25 | 5 38 50 | 1 55 16 |

Course No 9 = 11·7—Miles—1st Prize won by Sapphire and 2nd Prize Turquoise saves entrance fee. Wind N-W Strength light. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

B Class Handicap Race—Sailed at 3-45 p.m. on Saturday.

| Names of Boats. | Time All'ces. M. S. | Entered by | Start at H. M. | Time of Arrival. H. M. S. | Corrected Time. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pixie ...... | Scr | Mr J E Aspinwall | 3 35 | 5 21 30 | 1 45 30 |
| Trixie ...... | Scr | Mr R E M[illegible] | 3 35 | 5 15 27 | 1 41 27 |
| Erin ...... | 1 30 | Mr R H [illegible] | 3 35 | 5 23 14 | 1 46 44 |
| Sayonara ... | 8 0 | Capt Erikson | 3 35 | 5 20 0 | 1 37 0 |
| Yellow Peril | 13 0 | Capt Llewellyn | 3 35 | 5 12 43 | 1 31 43 |

Course No. 11—Reversed. = 9·3 miles—1st Prize won by Yellow Peril and 2nd Prize won by Sayonara Wind N.-W. Strength light. Time-limit—6-15 p.m.

Tomtit Class and Small Boat Handicap Race—Sailed at 3-45 p.m.

| Names of Boats. | Time All'ces. M. S. | Entered by | Start at H. M. | Time of Arrival. H. M. S. | Corrected Time. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meg ...... | Scr | Mr C H Byrne | 3 45 0 | 5 17 7 | 1 32 7 |
| Lapwing... | 4 30 | Capt Gillespie, R E | 3 45 0 | 5 21 25 | 1 31 55 |
| Maud ...... | 6 30 | Officers, R E | 3 45 0 | 5 18 18 | 1 26 48 |
| Midget .. | 10 30 | Officers, R A | 3 45 0 | 5 22 50 | 1 27 20 |
| Jean ..... | 14 0 | Mr A C H MacLean | 3 45 0 | 5 22 33 | 1 23 33 |
| Tomtit .. | Scr | Mr L C Brooke | 3 45 0 | 5 16 28 | 1 31 28 |
| Coralie .. | 7 30 | Comdt. Wilson | 3 45 0 | 5 23 53 | 1 31 23 |

Course No 4 = 7·1 miles—1st Prize won by Jean, 2nd Prize won by Maud and 3rd Prize won by Midget saves entrance fee and Class Prize. Tomtit Wind N-W.—Strength light Time limit—6-15 p.m.

B Class Handicap Race—Sailed at 3-35 p.m. on Saturday.

| Names of Boats. | Time All'ces. M. S. | Entered by | Start at H. M. | Time of Arrival. H. M. S. | Corrected Time. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Swin ...... | 14 0 | Mr O C S N Defence | 3 55 | 5 33 0 | 1 24 0 |
| Swale ..... | 14 0 | Do | 3 55 | 5 28 0 | 1 19 0 |
| Invicta .... | 28 0 | Do | 3 55 | Did not finish | |
| Quaza ..... | Scr | Capt D E Potts | 3 55 | Do start | |

Course No 4 = 7·1 miles—1st Prize won by Swale Wind N W Strength Light Time-Limit 6-15 p.m.

## SOUTH INDIA MOTOR TRIALS.

### Arrival at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 29.

A large number of people assembled at Guindy Hall a few miles outside Madras, where the Motor Reliability Trials of the Southern India Motor Union which started from Bangalore yesterday, finished to-day. Among those present were the Hon'ble Mr. H. Boddam, President of the Union, Lady King, Colonel Formby and others. The first car arrived at 12-52 p.m.

The following are the times of arrival of the leading cars:—

Mr. Schovell's 15-20 H. P. De Dion 12-52.

The Rajah of Vizianagram's 12 16 h. p. Fiat 1-10 p. m.

Messrs. Simpson and Co.'s 8 h.p. Darracq at 1-15

Mr. A. L. Hannay's 10-12 h. p. Humber at 1-25 p.m.

Captain Walker's 25 h. p. Peugeout at 1-55 p.m.

Several cars have not yet arrived and the decisions of the Judges cannot yet be known. The distribution of prizes to winning cars will be made this afternoon by Sir Arthur Lawley.

The first day's run was spoiled by bad roads from the Mysore frontier to Katpadi owing to recent heavy rain.

## INDIAN POLO ASSOCIATION.

### Second Round Championship Tournament.

### CALCUTTA WINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

The second round Championship, Indian Polo Association, was played on Friday afternoon. The Mysore Durbar team consisted of Fiaz Mahomed Khan, His Highness the Yuvaraj, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and Bunnee Sing, back; and the Calcutta team—Messrs. C. Ismay and F. MacNamara, the Maharaj Kumar of Cooch Behar and Captain Barmouth, back. At first the play was in favour of Mysore who played a strong game but Calcutta gradually crept up and got level, finally winning by 4 goals and 5 subsidiaries to 4 goals and 2 subsidiaries.

## DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SOUDAN.

THE hired Transport Soudan, under the command of Captain S. B. Lockyer, sailed on Saturday for Durban, with the 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders consisting of 18 officers, 2 ladies, 4 children, 2 warrant officers, 755 non-commissioned officers and men, 31 women, and 46 children Besides she conveyed the detachment of 2nd Welsh Regiment comprising 4 officers, 169 men rank and file, 5 women and 7 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

Col and Mrs S Paterson and child A and S Highlanders
Major A S Mackenzie M V O A and S Highlanders
Capt A I Campbell A and S Highlanders
Capt K I C Marshall A and S Highlanders
Capt A H Maclean A and S Highlanders
Capt W J Glasfurd A and S Highlanders
Capt S D McCandlish A and S Highlanders
Lt H M Thomson A and S Highlanders
Lt M G Sandeman A and S Highlanders
Lt R K Forbes A and S Highlanders
Lt A E Kennedy A and S Highlanders
Lieut C P James, A and S Highlanders
Lieut R [illegible] Maclaine, A and S Highlanders
Lieut A C Gilmour A and S Highlanders
Lieut D M Porteous, A and S Highlanders
Lieut A Stirling, A and S Highlanders
Lt and Adjt A C Herbert and Mrs. A and S Highlanders
Lt and Qr Mr and Mrs R Lawlie and 3 children, A and S Highlanders
Capt Wind[illegible]r, R A M C
Major D. Berry, 2nd Welsh Regt.
Capt H[illegible], 2nd Welsh Regt.
Lieut Wy[illegible], 2nd Welsh Regt.
Lieut [illegible], 2nd Welsh Regt.

DREADFUL ECZEMA OF LITTLE BOY

Hands Had to Be Tied to Prevent Scratching—No Rest With Him Night or Day—Head and Face a Raw Mass—Curls Cut Off.

A DOUBLE CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My little boy was affected with eczema about the head and face. He had it from birth, but it broke out badly when he was about three months old, and then we couldn't get any rest with him night or day. It went on like that till he was six months old, and then I made up my mind to try Cuticura Remedies and see if it would stop the itching. The first time I used the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent, he got relief and got a nice sleep. I went on with it till it was cleared off the head. I had to cut all his curls off to get at it to cleanse it. His head and face were all a raw mass. He used to scratch and make it bleed dreadfully, till I tied pieces of cotton on his hands to prevent him hurting himself.

"When I took my little girl to the doctor for the same trouble, he couldn't do her any good, so I didn't take the boy, but the girl hasn't a blemish now as I used the Cuticura Remedies for her, and she is now on her fourth year and the boy is on his third year. Now he has a lovely head of curls and the girl too. Mrs. W. Starling, Thurning, East Dereham, Eng., Mar. 6, 1906."

CURED OF SCURVY

"It affords me great pleasure to let you know that my face was cured by the Cuticura Remedies, consisting of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and I have pleasure in telling you that they are the best Remedies I have ever used. I suffered with scurvy for five weeks, and now I am quite well and will continue to recommend the Cuticura Remedies. Joseph Henry Collins, 5 Harbour View, Queenstown, Feb. 24, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated) [illegible]. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, [illegible]; Paris, [illegible]; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. [illegible] Mailed Free, "How to Cure Every Humour."

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Comunications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DEC. 31, 1906.

## THE PAN-ISLAMIC MOVEMENT.

ONE of the most remarkable characteristics of the age is the tendency to promote the unity, either religious or racial, of peoples geographically divided. The annihilation of distance by steam and electricity has made possible such gigantic entities as the British Empire, and it has also given birth to such movements as Pan-Germanism, Pan-Slavism and Pan-Islamism. With regard to the last of these to which alone we propose now to refer, it would perhaps be slightly inaccurate to describe the age of steam as the *cause*; modern conditions should rather be regarded as promoting the conception and development of the movement. The prime cause may be looked for in the mind of the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, who has made Pan-Islamism the centre plank of his life's policy. Abdul Hamid acceded to the throne of the Ottomans thirty years ago in the greatest crisis of the empire's fate, and though by his consummate ability he prevented the ship of state from foundering, he was forced to witness a considerable curtailment of his dominions and to endure great personal humiliation. Coming to the throne as the puppet of a powerful oligarchic bureaucracy, he succeeded indeed in re-establishing a despotic Sultanate by resourcefulness and ruthlessness, but after the Congress of Berlin there remained no hope of regaining the Balkan states, and within a few years he ceased to retain a *locus standi* even in North Africa. Further, with the advent of Mr. Gladstone's administration in 1880 the action of the European Concert, headed by England, often assumed the aspect of a religious crusade directed against the ascendency of the ruling Moslem race in Turkey. As Mr. Chirol says, in his interesting contribution to the subject in December's *National Review*, "It is not unnatural that in these circumstances the Sultan should have been led to conceive a counter policy by which the forces of Islam should be brought together and organized for the purpose of resistance to the pressure of Christendom." This masterly policy has now been in operation more than thirty years, but it is only very recently that Pan-Islamism has attracted to itself any general attention from the European press or Powers. What above all threw light upon the progress of the movement was the attitude of the Egyptians during the recent diplomatic crisis with the Porte.

Despite the priceless benefits received by Egypt from the present regime the great bulk of the population displayed decided sympathies with the Turks who, not more than a century ago, were the masters and oppressors of the Egyptian people. These sympathies were largely aroused and fostered by the Turkophil press in Cairo, which had for years past assisted in the dissemination of Pan-Islamic propaganada on behalf of the Sultan. The *Moayyad* is the most violent and influential of these journals. Published in the language of the country and edited by a native of real ability, this instrument of sedition can be seen in the remotest villages, where not only those who have, thanks to the British Government, learnt to read, but also the illiterate who have it read to them allow themselves to be kindled into fanaticism by the inflammatory articles which it so well pays the journalists to write. The result of these things was expressed in concrete form at Denshawi last summer, and there can be no doubt that the outbreak is to be explained in connection with the Anglo-Turkish crisis. For sedition in Egypt is not political in the ordinary sense; it is rather religious. It is the Mohammedan extremists and the votaries of Pan-Islamism who cause the trouble, and in claiming for the Sultan the allegiance of the Egyptians they are supported by the fact that Abdul Hamid is still *de jure* suzerain in the valley of the Nile. So long as Egypt remains in name part of the Ottoman Empire and yields a yearly tribute to the Porte, so long will it be possible for the stirrers up of sedition and discontent to claim that the Sultan's position in Egypt is more than that of a spiritual Khalif. In other words, the Pan-Islamic crusade in Egypt is reinforced by an appeal to the long-lost political position of the Turks in the valley of the Nile. It is precisely for this reason that Pan-Islamism is more to be feared by the rulers of Egypt than by the Governments of other Mohammedan countries. Still the movement has, though in a milder form, extended further afield. By tortuous methods and subtle ramifications it has made slow but steady progress in many parts of Asia and Africa. The exaltation of the Sultan's name as the spiritual head of Islam and the heir of the great Khalifs, does not, in remote countries, whether they be under Native or European Governments, spell disloyalty with existing *regimes*, but it gives to Islam a cohesion, it restores to the scattered Mohammedan peoples something of the brotherhood of a militant faith, which might conceivably be utilised for political purposes.

The movement has of late made itself felt in Tunis and even further West, it has stimulated the zeal of the Afghans and the tribes on the Indian frontier, it has afforded a fulcrum to the clerical opposition in Persia—despite the fact that Persia is a Shiah country—and it has made great efforts to gain a foothold in India. Of late years there has been manifested amongst the Indian Moslems a growing interest in the fate of Turkey, and an increased reverence for the name and person of the Sultan. Symptomatic of this change were the public meetings held last year in some of the chief Mohammedan centres of India to protest against the coercion of Turkey in connection with Macedonian affairs and the conspicuously fervent celebrations of the Sultan's name-day just after the Anglo-Turkish crisis last spring. As against these facts it must be recorded that during the continuance of the crisis no references were made to it by the moulvis preaching in the mosques, that during the recent serious illness of the Sultan prayers were almost nowhere publicly offered for his recovery, and that in spite of powerful appeals Indian Mussalmans have contributed but little to the Hedjaz railway, which may be denominated the strongest link of the Pan-Islamic chain. The fact is that any added interest in the Sultan is to be credited to his character and great achievements which, in these days of education and newspapers, as also of easier and therefore more frequent pilgrimage to Mecca, are bruited about more widely than was possible in days gone by. All this, however, is a long step from Pan-Islamism, if by that we mean a feeling which implies a lack of loyalty to the British Crown, or even an acknowledgment of the pretensions of the Sultan to exercise authority as Khalif over his co-religionists outside his own dominions. That the movement has, as yet, produced any such effect upon the Indian Mohammedans, taking them in a body, is capable of disproof, and the pronouncements of the leading members of the community have answered the aspersion by the lie direct. Seditious papers published in Cairo have been circulated in India to a limited extent, and agents of the Pan-Islamic propaganda have come to India, even quite recently, but neither have operated upon the followers of the prophet with any appreciable effect. The Mohammedans in this country regard the moment, no doubt, with interest, but there is a broad chasm between platonic interest and active sympathy. This chasm need never be bridged if the British Government does its duty by the Mohammedan community, as we are encouraged to hope by the Viceroy's recent utterance that it will do. To exaggerate the danger of Pan-Islamism in India only breeds ill-will and misunderstanding. It is better to face the problems of to-day than to be apprehensive about the dangers of the future. And, as the best-informed opinion can irrefutably demonstrate, Pan-Islamism is not to be placed in the first category. Let us hope that it will never come to figure in the second.

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CHINESE OPIUM RESTRICTIONS. THE China mail brings the text of the latest regulations on the prohibition of opium smoking in China, issued on the 1st of December. There are ten articles, the first dealing with the important subject of cultivation in China. It is obvious that India need pay no attention to the view of China if that country takes no steps to prohibit an indigenous supply, but, if these regulations are faithfully carried out of the matter is placed on a different footing. It will be remembered that ten years is given as the time in which to attempt to wipe out the habit of opium-smoking, and now unless land has been hitherto used in the cultivation of the poppy it is not to be used for that purpose in future. For the land already being cultivated with the poppy special title deeds must be obtained. Of the land at present in use for the cultivation of the poppy one-ninth must be annually withdrawn from cultivation, and, if such land is suitable, other crops are to be cultivated, of thereon. Magistrates of departments and districts are to pay surprise visits in order to ascertain whether there is any violation of this regulation. By this means the cultivation of the poppy will be exterminated in nine years. The governing of smokers is to be strict in order to support the good effects of a shortage of supply. First of all licences of two kinds will be issued, one for those who are over sixty and one for those who are under that age, but those who receive the second kind will not become entitled to the first. The date of prohibitions is quite lenient, says the Order, and, therefore, if there is anyone who does not give up the practice within the term such person shall be severely punished. If there is anyone who has a certificate of the second class and does not stop smoking if he be an official he will be cashiered; if he be a licentiate his title will be taken away; and if he be an unofficial person his name will be registered. These names will be sent up to the higher yamen to be placed on record, their names and ages will be put up in the street and their residence will be made public and no honorary positions will be given to them. They will not be allowed to be reckoned as equals of the general public." No new opium shops will be allowed to be opened and the old ones will be gradually closed whilst in two months the lamp tax will be abolished. Officials are to be appointed to find a cure for the opium habit, which, it is alleged, has already been discovered in the Straits Settlements, and Anti-opium Societies are to be encouraged by all officials. Finally the regulations deal with the question of foreign opium. The Waiwupu is instructed to negotiate with the British Minister at Peking to enter into a convention to prohibit the importation of opium gradually within a certain term of years so as to stop such importations before the term for the importation of opium-smoking. Opium is imported from Persia, Annam, Dutch colonies and other places besides India, and the Waiwupu is to open negotiation with the Ministers of these Treaty Powers. In case of a Power where there is no treaty China can prohibit the importation by her own laws. The Tartai Generals Lieutenant-Generals, Viceroys and Governors are to order the Commissioners of Customs to find a way to stop such importation from the frontiers either by water or by land. It will be seen that the regulations are wide in scope, if somewhat lacking in detail. It is this lack of detail which allows much of the corruption of Chinese officials and may prove a stumbling block in the present instance, but it is hard to believe that the prohibition is otherwise than genuine when the first act is to relinquish a certain amount of revenue. It is decidedly an earnest of good faith and should meet with the hearty approval of those who have endeavoured to force India into a position which hitherto China has not asked.

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THE LATE MR. BRUNETIERE. BY the death of M. Ferdinand Brunetiere, on the 9th instant, news of which was received by the last mail, France is deprived of its foremost man of letters, who has so worthily occupied for the last fourteen years the position which Renan and Taine filled in the eyes of foreigners at the time of their deaths in 1892. He has died comparatively young, for he was hardly fifty-eight, having been born in July 1849, and has been before the public hardly fifteen years. But in that short time he gained complete recognition, not only from the public of his own country but also from abroad. He succeeded Taine in the famous French Academy and became one of the forty "Immortals" in 1893. Criticism was his strong point, and it is chiefly by his excellent work as a literary critic that he will be known to posterity. As Taine devoted his best years to the history of English literature, Brunetiere gave himself up almost entirely to a critical history of French literature, and his book on this vast subject numbers twenty volumes and is still, of course, unfinished. Like Taine too he had a theory of literature, though it was not exactly like his. It was the Evolution theory, and he applied the doctrine of Darwin to literature and tried to show brilliantly in his charming style that it was an organic growth. He disclaimed being called a 'scientific' critic and historian of literature. But yet he was scientific to a certain extent. "Criticism and literary history are not sciences nor even scientific," he says, "but they may yet avail themselves of scientific methods, and in a certain measure they can, like science, aim at discovering and formulating *laws*. If it is quite clear that they can succeed in this only by disengaging from the profound study of works, the common elements which are always found in these of the most particular or individual nature, the determination of the 'essential character' of schools, of epochs, of a whole literature, is one of the methods which are naturally suggested." It is this scientific method which he has followed in his great work on French literature. A few chapters only of this work *Etudes critiques sur l'histoire de la littérature Francaise*, are translated into English. Brunetiere is a very difficult author to translate, he is so typically French, and very little of his work has thus been presented in English or any other language. But English readers had come to acknowledge him as an indisputable authority in literary matters, especially in those connected with the literature of his own country. This position, he has chiefly gained, on account of his connection with the celebrated periodical *Revue des Deux Mondes* of which he was latterly the chief editor. Nearly all his best work first appeared in its pages, as the best early work of Mr. John Morley, who may be said to occupy among us an analogous position to Brunetire's,—originally appeared in the pages of the *Fortnightly Review*, then under him. Latterly, M. Brunetiere dabbled somewhat in politics, and in the Dreyfus case was found on the wrong side. But with that keen sense of humour, so frequently found in Frenchmen, he quickly recovered his balance, and gave up politics for which he was not meant by nature or habit. Of late he had become a Catholic, and showed himself a zealous and dutiful son of the Church in all matters connected with it. But in these matters he was not taken very seriously. Unlike Renan and Taine who came from Brittany, M. Brunetiere was a Frenchman of the south hailing from Toulon.

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JAPAN AND THE PACIFIC TRADE. ACCORDING to a New York telegram the undenied report that the Japanese have options on the Spreckels line of steamers running from America to Australia is now generally accepted as true, and it is confidently believed that in the event of the failure of the Ship Subsidy Bill, now before Congress, they will gain possession of the steamers. Indeed, it is not denied by the owners of the line that they will sell if an increased subsidy is refused them. Mr. John D. Spreckels has publicly stated that the fate of the Oceanic steamship line depends upon the Bill. The measure has passed the Senate, and has the approval of President Roosevelt. It is in view of this contingency that President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, expressed himself so strongly in favour of legislative encouragement to American shipping. The Ship Subsidy Bill gives, *inter alia*, an additional grant of £43,200 annually to the San Francisco Australian line. It is claimed by the advocates of the Bill that it will create ten new steamship lines and raise 10,000 naval volunteers, with a new fleet of 300,000 tons which will be serviceable in war time. This fact may lead to break down opposition to the American Bill, for the opponents cannot but recognise the Japanese mercantile marine as the most completely subsidised service in the world—and is already causing alarm in Australia which will have to reconsider her relations with Japan in case of the rejection of the American proposals.

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HINDUS AND FOREIGN TRAVEL. THE Kshatrya community showed its good sense in formally welcoming the Maharaja of Burdwan on his return from Europe. At the time of his Highness' departure some disapproval of his crossing the "Kalapani" was manifested. But as the Maharaja observed to the deputation which met him, "not even the greatest dullard can deny that we are fast approaching an epoch in India full of hopes for the advancement of the country and the enlightenment of the Indians, and it is but proper that Kshatryas should take advantage of this opportunity to improve themselves and remove the evils existing in their society." It was in order to study how best to achieve this that the Maharaja visited Europe and saw for himself the differences between the two countries and how this country may best be served. The one point on which the ruler of Burdwan laid most stress was the urgent necessity of uniting to remove all barriers to advancement, whether racial, social or religious, for therein lies the solution of the problem of India's future.

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THE New Year's Honours List will be published to-morrow morning.

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto, accompanied by a number of guests at present staying in Government House, left for Barrackpore by launch on Saturday. Their Excellencies will return this morning.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Colombo Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 29th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Franz Ferdinand, from Bombay, left Hongkong for Bombay on the 28th instant.

MAHARAJA JORAWARSINGHJI, of Revakantha Agency, has arrived in Bombay and put up at Malabar Hill.

IT has been decided to hold an Old Marlburian Dinner on Thursday, the 3rd proximo, at the Madras Club.

THE depression in the Bay having passed inland, the weather is rapidly improving on the Madras coast.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. Ischia which left Bombay on the 17th instant arrived at Singapore on the 28th instant.

THE Tarn-Taran-Patti Section of the Amritsar-Patti Line was opened both for goods and passenger traffic on Saturday.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Syed Sharf Uddin has been appointed to act as Judge of the High Court of Calcutta *vice* Mr. Justice Sale.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. & O. mail steamer Caledonia were:—The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay and Viscount Masserno-Ferrard.

THE following revised Foreign Telegraph Press rules are announced to take effect from to-morrow (1) *Bona fide* stock exchange and market quotation admitted in Press telegrams at reduced rates. (2) Multiple Foreign Press telegrams addressed to the same town, can be accepted at the same charge for copies as far as for ordinary Foreign telegrams.

FRIDAY'S mail brought us the intelligence that Sir Edward Fitz Gerald Law, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., formerly President of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Dept. and Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council, India, has joined the Board of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Limited.

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## WOMEN'S WORK IN 1906,

BY

LADY KNIGHTLEY OF FAWSLEY.

It is no very easy task to write about "Women's Work" in any given year—because it is impossible to limit one's remarks to new undertakings started within the last few months: but I will endeavour to touch on a few of the subjects which have been prominently before the world during 1906.

Of these, none perhaps has attracted more attention than the Sweated Industries Exhibition organised by the *Daily News* and held at the Queen's Hall for some weeks during the early summer. Here were seen blouse making, sheet folding, sewing buttons and hooks and eyes on to cards, sack making and many other industries—deplorably ill paid.

How this state of affairs is to be mended it is very hard to say. But I greatly doubt if it would be to the advantage of the workers to put an end to home work altogether, which is the object the promoters of the Exhibition are striving for. It is certainly not the view of the Home Workers themselves—many of whom are prevented by health by the care of their children or of a sick husband, from working in factories. Nor is all home work carried on under such deplorable conditions as are represented in the hand book sold at the Exhibition. The way out would seem to lie rather in the direction of a more stringent enforcement of the sanitary regulation as regards the condition of the houses, the organisation of the women themselves in independent Trades Unions, and the better training of girls of the rising generation, so that they may command the higher wages of skilled as against unskilled labour.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

It was very touching at the recent meeting of the National Union of Women Workers, to listen to the impassioned appeals of two working women for the Suffrage: one could not but feel that even when granted, it would not bring about the millennium they appeared to expect. At the same time, the experience of many years has taught us that the possession of a vote makes a mighty difference in the attention paid to the redressing of grievances.

The Agricultural labourer and his allotment never received much attention in Parliament until the extension of the County Franchise in 1884. The Merchant Seamen, whose votes are a negligeable quantity, owing to their being nearly all the sea when elections take place, have had to wait many long years for the bill which is now before Parliament, and which does appear to contain certain provisions for their comfort, though it is doubtful whether the lowering of the Plimsoll line by several inches will contribute much to their safety during the winter storms. There is no doubt that working women, as a body, desire to have the franchise and however much one may deprecate the methods pursued by the "suffragettes" there can be no doubt that they have arrested public attention and aroused public interest to a degree which the more sober minded supporters of the movement have been quite unable to attain in 40 years.

Another new departure this year is

THE LADIES IMPERIAL CLUB,

as far as I know the first Ladies' Club which makes politics its chief object. It has formed a political Council, under the ægis of the Central Conservative Association, has arranged for the series of political lectures and addresses, in order to spread the information which is so sorely needed among all classes, and hopes to organize a band of workers to help in erections within the Metropolitan area. The Primrose League has also during the present year organized a band of canvassers, who have done excellent service at some of the by-elections, and to whom a series of most interesting lectures have been addressed by some of the leading men of the party. Be it noted in passing that the services of women in canvassing and speaking are warmly welcomed by the opposite sex—even when it involves hard, disagreeable work in very rough neighbourhoods. We never hear then the word "unwomanly," but when it comes to asking for the vote wherewith effectively to support the principles for which we have worked so hard, a very different tone is assumed.

Much interest has been aroused at Johannesburg by the formation of

THE FEDERATION OF BRITISH WOMEN.

"There was a great desire," says Miss Brooke Hunt, "on the part of British women out there—Colonial born and home born—that a federation should be constituted to keep alive the ideals of race, not with any notion of antagonism to the Dutch, but simply feeling that the Boer women had their federation, and that something of a similar nature was needed on our side. We are convinced that the more we show the Dutch that we believe in our race and in our national ideals, in our past and in our future, the more we shall secure their respect, because the one thing the Dutch despise more than anything else is weakness."

One excellent piece of "Woman's Work" which has been brought to fruition during the present year is

THE GARDEN "SUBURB,"

which must ever be associated with the name of Mrs. Samuel Barnett. Space will not admit of a detailed description, but briefly, the idea is that when fresh building schemes are undertaken in the outskirts of London, they shall not be handed over to the jerry builder, who cuts down all the trees, and builds rows and rows of ugly little houses, producing a painful impression of monotony and leaving no space for the amenities of life, or for that inter mingling of classes which is so essential in this vast community of ours. Mrs. Barnett's Gorden Suburb will be neither all villas nor all cottages, but there will be houses of all sizes, suited for all purses, and above all, space will be reserved for gardens, for recreation grounds, for public buildings, &c., very much on the lines of the Garden City.

A very interesting new departure of recent date is the inauguration by the Archbishop of Canterbury of a scheme for the training and testing of teachers of theology, for whose work openings are rapidly increasing The Archbishop has instituted a diploma or licence in theology (L. Th.) to be conferred upon such candidates as satisfy the threefold test of (a) systematic study, (b) proficiency as shown by examination or otherwise. (c) teaching capacity. His Grace has commissioned the Bishop of Gibraltar to supervise the testing of candidates, and has nominated a committee of highly qualified ladies to take charge of details under his direction.

IN THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

a notable success has been achieved by a lady. The Hughes Medal, founded for the recognition of original work in physical science, especially in electricity and magnetism and their applications has been awarded to Mrs. Ayrton for her prolonged investigation of the electric arc enabling her to determine the conditions for steadiness and the most economical working, and finally to form a theory of the arc, linking together isolated facts of observation, and for work to determine the causes of the formation of sand ripples on the seashore.

Madame Curie, the distinguished discoverer of radium, has been appointed to succeed her husband in the Chair of General Physics at the Sorbonne. The first woman Doctor of Chemistry in France has quite recently appeared in the person of Mdlle. Talon the daughter of a Parisian chemist, who has presented a brilliant thesis on the oxidised ether of glucose, and its action on sugar, which has called forth warm enconiums from the jury to whom it was submitted. The number of women doctors of medicine increases every year; there are also doctors of law, though these are more rare; but Mdlle. Talon is the first to appear in the category of science.

At the recent meeting of the British Association at York, a considerable number of women read papers and took part in the discussions. The subjects included the evolution of design in Greek and Turkish embroideries, the training of the teacher of domestic science, the problem of girls' education in elementary schools with special reference to home life, and papers in the Botany Anthropology and Zoology sections.

Turning from Science to Philanthropy, the Guild of the Brave Poor Things though not a new departure—it was founded in 1894—deserves a special notice as a most interesting effort to help, in the best possible way, the great army of those who are handicapped in the battle of life by physical infirmity. Founded in a deeply religious spirit it is not, say its founders, a charity, but rather "a military religious order if such could be." The marvels which have been accomplished in this way, not only of brightening the lives of these poor afflicted ones, but of teaching them to occupy and in great measure to maintain themselves are most striking. Two training schools have been established, one for boys at Chailey, and one for girls at Newick, both in Sussex. Both are approved and certified by the Board of Education. All sorts of things, useful and ornamental, are made, and a really high standard of artistic merit attained. The enterprise comes well into the category of woman's work, since almost every name on the front page of the report is that of a woman, beginning with that of Mrs. Kimmis, the founder and hon. secretary.

EDUCATION.

In the educational world women have again made their mark. A summary of the results of examinations in the University of London in 1905—6 shows that of the 48 women graduates who passed the B. Sc. 18 did so with honours, and 42 out of the 127 who passed the B.A. were equally successful.

A very interesting ceremonial took place in the Edinburgh University on April 12, when among those upon whom was conferred the honorary distinction of Doctor of Laws was Miss Louisa Stephenson, one of the pioneers in the long and laborious movement which finally led to the admission of women to the Scottish universities. In presenting her to Sir William Turner, Sir Ludovic Grant observed that Miss Stephenson had been deemed worthy of academic recognition because of her signal efforts in directing this movement to a successful issue. When the Commission on University Education met in Edinburgh, he added the evidence given by Miss Stevenson produced a profound impression by its clearness, and the intimate knowledge and grasp of principles which it exhibited.

In Dublin among those elected to scholarships in Trinity College was Miss Olive Constance [illegible], who won the second classical scholarship, and is the first woman to be a scholar of Trinity College; she will enjoy all the privileges of the scholars except that of being "on the foundation" of the colle.e.

In France, there are now seven women advocates, an addition having been made to the number this year in the person of Madame Alice Goebel de la Ruelle, who, being greatly interested in everything which would help towards the improvement of the condition of women, has devoted herself to studying the legal aspect of the question at the "Ecole de droit de Paris." In 1904 she became Bachelière en droit," and now she is "Licenciée en droit," having been elected to this position unanimously save for one vote.

We learn from the Women's Journal that Mrs. Wilhelmina P. Fleming, curator of photographs, at the Harvard University, has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London. She is the first [illegible] woman to receive this honour. Only two [illegible] women (says the "English Woman's Review") Lady Huggins and Miss Agnes M. Clarke have been granted a similar distinction. Mrs. [illegible] has occupied an important position in the Harvard University for 25 years, and is known throughout the astronomical world as a discoverer of stars.

The discovery of 25 new variable stars (says the Springfield Republican) by Miss Henrietta S. Leavitt by a recent examination of plates taken with a 24-inch telescope, was announced in January by the Harvard observatory at Cambridge. Six of these stars are in the constellation of Orion, 3 in the constellation of Virgo, and 16 in the constellation of Cygnus. All the plates are of extremely fine quality, the images of at least 200,000 stars having been caught with a clearness which will admit of comparisons.

The Royal Society is more exclusive than the Royal Astronomical Society, and does not admit women to its fellowship—still various [illegible] of women's work were shewn at the annual conversazione on June 20.

LITERATURE.

It is difficult, almost impossible, to keep pace with the flood of books from the pen of women which issue each year from the press. They vary from the most solid historical work, to the most ephemeral novel; to say nothing of the work of editing and translating. At the present moment no book is more talked about than the Reminiscences of Lady Dorothy Nevill. They give a vivid picture of the social and political life of the last half country but brilliant as they are, they but faintly reproduce the quaint, witty conversation of the gifted writer.

I feel that in the foregoing I have touched but the *fringe of a great subject*. Multifarious as are the activities of women, innumerable as are the channels through which they find vent for their energies, one cannot but feel that yet more might be done if their work were better organised, and they themselves better trained and better equipped for it. A great deal is done by means of lectures on political economy, on poor law administration, and kindred subjects, to correct and direct the impulsive benevolence, which often does more harm than good. But there is but too much truth in the remarks of that thoughtful writer, Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet, when she says in her most interesting book, "The Standard of Life;"

A WASTE OF WOMAN'S POWER.

"The most impressive instance of waste takes place in what we may call the woman-power of the community. More of it is due to poverty than is the case with men, for if parents have to choose between spending money on a son or daughter it is invariably the son who is preferred. But still more is due to the prejudice which considers it unnecessary or undesirable to cultivate a woman's powers, a prejudice which is only very gradually breaking down. And the harm which is done to the community by this particular branch of waste is of a kind to multiply itself indefinitely. The lack of training to skilled work reacts upon the physical condition of the women, both through the exhausting nature of the work which they are compelled to do, and from their inability to earn sufficient to keep themselves strong, and this physical injury tells inevitably upon the strength of the next generation. From a business point of view no form of waste could be so bad as this, and there is none which is so considerable at the present day."

In another passage, after speaking of the importance of enlisting the help of the poor themselves in working out their own redemption, the author points out that "there is another class which is still almost in the same position of being excluded from the citizen's life. It is only lately that it is even permitted to women, and that in a very small degree to take part in the service of the community. It cannot yet be said that any services are demanded from them, and while this is the case, the majority of women will continue to show the same indifference to wider issues and the same self-absorption as that of the very poor."

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## THE NEW ANCHOR LINER.

### Inspection of the S.S. Castalia.

The great rivalry of steamer service for Indian and the Far East is productive of some of the finest ocean greyhounds created by the best of modern Shipbuilders. The latest addition to the India Service is the New Anchor Line steamer "Castalia" which is berthed in the Victoria Dock. Through the courtesy of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., who issued invitations for tea and an inspection of the vessel, our representative was enabled to satisfy himself that all that has been written about this new addition to the Anchor Line fleet was correct to the letter. About 300 guests responded to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s invitations. As the guests arrived they were conducted over this really splendid vessel and had a good opportunity of personally seeing what the Anchor Line S. N. Company is doing for the comfort of those who patronise their line. After the inspection, ample refreshments were provided for the guests, and the Band of the Royal Scots was in attendance and played a choice selection of music. The s.s. "Castalia" was decorated with flags and bunting for the occasion. Full particulars of the new vessel were given in our columns a few days ago. The opening day of the coming year is the date for the sailing of the s.s. Castalia from Bombay to Liverpool via Marseilles. The vessel is expected to do the run in English Mail time, 17 days, and will return to this port about the 6th of April next when a large number of passengers who are booked to go by her will be conveyed to Europe. The Anchor line steamers have always held a good reputation for providing for the comfort of their passengers, and we wish every success to this their new venture. Two other steamers are at present under construction in England, also for the Indian Service. Considering the large number of guests that attended the inspection not the slightest disorder occurred nor was there any crush, thanks to the arrangements made by the Superintendent Mr. G. Walton, and his Staff.

# ENGLAND STORM-BOUND.

## JAPANESE LINER WRECKED.

## Scotland Isolated.

## TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE BREAKS DOWN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 28, 4-5 A. M.

Snowstorms and gales continue throughout Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and France. Railways on the Continent are quite disorganised.

During the snowstorm last evening, the Japanese liner "Awamaru," from Antwerp to Middlesbrough, was driven on the rocks, a mile off Redcar. Immense seas were washing over the ship, which had previously anchored and the cable broke. The local fishing-boats and life-boat did most gallant work. At midnight, two only of the passengers and seventy out of the crew of 120 had landed. The terrific gale then prevented a continuance of the rescue work. The vessel is heeling over.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28, 12-30 P. M.

The crew of the "Awamaru" have been landed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28, 12-30 P.M.

Storms are greatly delaying all telegrams.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

The snowstorms have broken the landlines throughout England and the trains are now conveying cable despatches to the ports.

A terrific blizzard is raging on the Scottish Border and there is practically no railway communication northwards or southwards.

Many deaths have taken place in the snow.

# THE OUTLOOK IN MOROCCO.

## Sultan's Troops Enter Tangier.

## RAISULI TO BE TREATED AS A REBEL.

## "A CORRUPT IMPOSTER."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 28, 4-5 A. M.

Guebbas has entered Tangier and posted guards at points hitherto guarded by Raisuli's men, who are leaving the town without protest.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

The Sultan's letter, removing Raisuli, describes him as a liar and corrupt imposter whose conduct is calculated to cause trouble with the Powers.

The letter notifies that the Sultan has followers behind him to chastise him (Raisuli.)

LATER.

The Sultan of Morocco's letter has been read in the mosques amid salutes from the batteries. The situation is now almost normal. Guebbas has been further reinforced and refuses to negotiate with Raisuli, whom he treats as a rebel.

# PARTIES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

## An Agreement.

## BOERS JOIN THE "NATIONALISTS."

LONDON, DECEMBER 28, 4-5 A. M.

General Botha has announced that a definite arrangement has been concluded between the Het Volk and the so-called Nationalist section of the Britishers, and that he believes that the combination is strong enough to form a Government.

# INDIAN FINANCE.

## Important Movements.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28, 12-30 P.M.

The *Times* believes that the India Council ear-marked half a million yesterday, and will do likewise in a few days hence. Rumours point to further withdrawals of gold for Argentina and Brazil.

# TURKEY AND PERSIA.

## Troops Withdrawn from Mirgovar.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28, 12-30 P. M.

In consequence of the energetic representations of the Persian Ambassador, the Porte has ordered the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Mirgovar and Leend.

# RUSSIA'S TERROR.

## A Governor Assassinated.

## CEASELESS ANARCHISM THREATENED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28, 8-5 P. M.

The leaders of the Russian terrorists have revoked their previous decision to abstain from terrorism during the elections and are resolved on ceaselessly pursuing the campaign.

Two terrorists have assassinated the Governor of the Province of Akmolinsk in a street at Omsk.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

General Kaulbars, the Governor-General of Odessa, has been removed. This is attributed to his connection with the Union of the Russian people which is terrorising the city and assaulting the Jews and students.

# LORD TWEEDMOUTH ON TOUR.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

Lord Tweedmouth has started on board the "Enchantress" on an official inspection of Gibraltar and Malta.

# SCOTCH RAILWAY DISASTER.

## EXPRESS DASHES INTO A STANDING TRAIN: 13 KILLED.

## Scottish M. P.'s. Legs Broken and Amputated.

## A CURIOUS PRECEDENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 29, 4-10 A.M.

The first local train since Thursday left Arbroath late last afternoon, packed with snow-bound passengers, and was standing at the Elliott junction when an express train dashed into its rear making match-wood of two of the carriages, killing thirteen passengers, and injuring thirty-seven.

Mr. Black, the M. P. for Banffshire, had both his legs broken and they had to be amputated.

The accident is attributed to a break down in the signalling, caused by the snow.

LATER.

Mr. Black is in a most precarious condition.

By ARLEY.

The tragic story of 1906 seems to continue to the last hours of the year. Mr. Black, the unfortunate M.P. who has suffered so severely in the accident referred to above, is neither very familiar in the House of Commons nor in England, but he has claims to distinction which carry weight in his constituency of Banffshire, which he has represented since 1900. He is forty-seven years of age, is full of legal lore, and frequently loses himself in the field of theology, which is natural enough in a son of the Manse. By profession he is a Writer to the Signet, and by natural inclination an Elder of the Free Kirk.

Should Mr. Black happily recover from the effects of the disaster in Scotland, and be seen again at Westminster, he will not be able to claim the distinction of being the first legless M. P. That curious title to fame went many years ago to Mr. Arthur McMurrough Kavanagh, the one-time member for Wexford. Mr. Kavanagh was, perhaps, the most extraordinary figure ever seen at Westminster since Parliament began. He was born without either legs or arms—was, in fact, the mere trunk of a human being—was the son of Mr. Thomas Kavanagh, of Borris, in the county Carlow, by Lady Harriet Margaret, daughter of the second Earl of Clancarty.

Mr. Kavanagh's first appearance in the House excited the greatest curiosity. He, of course, took the oaths sitting, and it is on record that he signed the book clearly and firmly, holding the pen between his teeth. It is the custom for every new member after he has taken the oath, to shake hands with the Speaker. Mr. Kavanagh, of course, could not do that; so he merely bowed as he passed out. Later on, when he came to take part in the debates, he had perforce to be permitted, contrary to all precedent, to speak sitting. He came and went between the House and his lodgings in Westminster in a wheeled chair, not, though, through the Lobby, to be stared at by the strangers there, but by a private door behind the Speaker's chair.

When the House divided his servant used to wheel him into the division lobby, and on returning, he would heist himself on the back of this same retainer, who would drop his burden upon a seat always, by courtesy, reserved close to the door. Although imperfectly formed, Mr. Kavanagh was not so helpless at might be imagined. He had the great advantage of being a wealthy man, and so was able to command all the skill in mechanism that money could buy. Had nature been more generous to him Mr. Kavanagh would have been a power in politics. As it was, he was the ablest leader of the Irish landlord party both in and out of Parliament. Among other remarkable feats it is recorded that he shot well, and was an enthusiastic rider to hounds, going across country as well as the best man in the field. He also dabbled in literature, and wrote a book called "The Cruise of the Eva." He went in for yachting, and established his right as a member of Parliament to moor his yacht on the Thames in front of the House of Commons. On horseback he travelled across Russia and Persia to the Persian Gulf, and his riding with the Carlow and Island hounds is still remembered with amazement by the country-folk.

Altogether Mr. McMurrough Kavanagh, with all his disabilities, was a cleverer man than the ruck of us, though we have straight backs and the full complement of arms, legs, fingers and toes. He was a married man, and his son, Mr. Walter McMurrough Kavanagh, is to-day a popular personality in County Carlow, and represents his neighbours on the local boards, although he has recently disposed of his Kilkenny estates under the Wyndham Act. He is the lineal descendant of Dermott McMurrough, the last King of Leinster.

# THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

The South Africans have defeated Llanelly by 16 to 3.

# GREAT FIRE AT LUCKNOW.

## Three Buildings Destroyed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 30.

One of the most disastrous fires Lucknow has ever known broke our in Hazratganj this morning when the premises of Messrs. J. O'Connor and Co., Madame Pauline, and Messrs. Petter and Co., were completely gutted. The fire was discovered at about ten o'clock, but its origin is a mystery. The alarm was given by two ladies residing in Madame Pauline's premises, who had a narrow escape. Mr. Spencer, the proprietor of Messrs. O'Connor and Co., and two Assistants had left a short time previously for breakfast and were at once communicated with. When a representative of the *Indian Daily Telegraph* reached the scene of the outbreak about 20 or 30 men were in Messrs. Petter's in great peril of their lives while removing property. An immense crowd of natives thronged the street and were with difficulty kept back.

Word was at once despatched to the Water Works to put on extra pressure and men with buckets and chatties were requisitioned to pour water on the flames. A hand fire-engine belonging to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Press was the first on the scene and was followed an hour later by the fire engines of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry and the Durham Light Infantry. Eventually hoses were playing at three points, but by this time the buildings were nearly gutted.

The scene when the conflagration was at its height was grand in the extreme. At about 10-30 the wind began to blow from north-west and there was danger of the fire spreading to the Cawnpore Sugar Depot and the remainder of the block. Happily the breeze died down and the fire was confined to the three buildings of which it made clean sweep.

The soldiers worked like Trojans, breaking into the buildings and playing the hose inside, Mr. S. S. Butler, C. I. E., Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Cole, Superintendent of Police, directed the operations and were assisted by a number of Europeans. The fire was not got under till three o'clock and the Oxfords' fire engine was still at work.

Messrs. O'Connor and Co's stock was insured for Rs. 45,000, and Messrs. Petter & Co.'s were uninsured.

# DEATH OF MR. S. SMITH, M. P.

## SUDDEN AND FATAL COLLAPSE IN CALCUTTA.

## Well-Known Character in the House of Commons.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

We regret to learn that Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., died suddenly last night. He was taken ill at 11 a.m., yesterday, and never rallied.

The Right Hon. Samuel Smith, who has been cut off in the midst of his work in the cause of Temperance, had been for many years one of the "characters" of the House of Commons, where he had sat for two decades as the representative of Flintshire, where he was affectionately and familiarly known as "Sam Smith." Mr. Smith was a rich merchant of Liverpool, a Kirkcudbright man by birth, who married the daughter of a Scottish divine, and had one son, who died prematurely, and to whose memory he built the Liverpool Gordon Institute for Seamen. Mr. Smith was a man of devout character, a typical specimen of the Scottish 'unco guid, to whom a music-hall or a theatre was a black hole of infamy, and alcohol the source of all the world's evil. He was a keen student of Indian affairs, and twenty years ago he wrote a book called "India Revisited." Mr. Smith was a good friend to many philanthropic institutions. In the House of Commons he was never weary of telling his brothers the little secrets that "ma conscience" whispered to him, and under that pseudonym he was caricatured by Spy in Vanity Fair a few years ago. Mr. Smith was nevertheless greatly respected by his fellow business men in Liverpool, and he was Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Smith was down to address a big public meeting on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock in the Congress Pandal at Calcutta when a number of resolutions were to be passed on the licensing of drink shops in India; the introduction of the temperance question into schools, and the promotion of temperance amongst religious folk. On his arrival in Calcutta he was presented with an address in a silver-mounted casket, and his meeting with his old friend and colleague, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, a few days ago, was somewhat pathetic. Mr. Smith was seventy years of age. His death will necessitate a bye-election for Flintshire.

## THE FUNERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

The funeral of the late Right Hon'ble Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., took place at the Scotch Cemetery last evening. The coffin when it left the Grand Hotel was entirely covered with wreaths and crosses and several hundreds of people joined the procession. Among those at the grave-side were an A-D-C representing the Viceroy, Sir Andrew Fraser, General Scott, Sir Kay Muir, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, and others.

# ALL-INDIA TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

## Late Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

The All-India Temperance Conference met immediately at the close of the National Congress this morning, a large majority of the Congress delegates, including Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji attending. Mr. Gokhale was voted to the Chair in place of the late Mr. Samuel Smith.

Mr. Gokhale said:—"We meet under the shadow of a great and sudden grief—the death of one of the most veteran leaders of the Temperance movement in the United Kingdom."

Sir Bhal Chandra Krishna then moved and the Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya seconded a vote of sympathy with Mr. Smith's family in England. This was carried by a standing vote.

The Report of the Conference Committee was taken as read.

Mr. William Jones, M. P., said—"My friend and your friend and the friend of all India prepared his Address yesterday and charged me to read it to the Conference. A few words, he was able to dictate."

Mr. Jones then read the Address with clearness, and a great deal of feeling.

Having read the Address Mr. Jones said:—"That is as far as my lamented friend could go on with his speech. I cannot now add to it, but I would only charge you in the name of that fine, noble, spiritual man, who passed away last night, to keep away from intemperance, so as to help to make India's men more manly and India's women more womanly, and to right all wrongs, social and otherwise, of the people of India."

Four Resolutions on Temperance questions were then put from the Chair and carried.

Babu Surendranath Banerjee moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman. This was seconded by Dr. Mann and carried.

The proceedings then closed.

MR. S. SMITH'S UNFINISHED ADDRESS.

Mr. Smith in his unfinished Address dealt with the evils of intemperance in the Northern races and in England, "We have" he said "sections of people sunk in deeper misery than you ever see in India. It is this sad experience which makes us anxious that India should not become the victim to the drink-plague, as the effect would be far more ruinous. The object of our Society is to combine all true bodies in the attempt to arrest this plague and in doing so, have to criticize the Akbari system. We complained that there was too much in the hands of the Revenue Department. Our Society is equally interested in suppressing the traffic of intoxicating drugs. We claim from Government that the sale of these deadly drugs be declared altogether illegal." Here Mr. S. Smith ended.

# MAULED BY A BEAR.

## Babu Clerk in a Precarious State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

A serious mishap befell Babu Surendranath Gupta, clerk to the Assistant Settlement Officer of Midnapore whilst out shooting with his Chief on Boxing Day in the Midnapore District. A bear suddenly rushed out of the jungle and seized him before he could escape. The animal was frightened off by shouts, but the unfortunate man was fearfully clawed and bitten. The clerk was taken to the Calcutta Medical College Hospital where he now lies in a precarious state.

# GARDEN PARTY POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

The Garden Party of His Highness the Maharaja of Darbhanga which was to take place this afternoon has been postponed till Monday, December 31st.

# GAEKWAR'S VISIT TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

His Excellency the Viceroy received an informal visit from His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda at 11 a. m. this morning.

# RAILWAYS IN BENGAL

## Between the North and Calcutta.

## RAILWAY BOARD'S MEMORANDUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

A BRIEF Memorandum by the Railway Board, on the alternative schemes for providing direct railway communication between Northern Bengal and Calcutta and the question of bridging the Ganges north of Calcutta, has been under the consideration of the Government of India for some years. In 1903, detailed investigations were made as to the feasibility of building a bridge at Sara. The scheme was favoured by the mercantile community of Calcutta, who, it is believed, couple with it the conversion to standard gauge of the metre gauge lines of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, which lie to the north of the river. Since then, however, a standard gauge line has been constructed from Ranaghat to Godagiri, on the south of the Ganges, and the construction of a metre gauge link from Godagiri to Katihar on the north is now in progress. To connect these two lines a proposal has been put forward for bridging the river at Godagiri. A vast net-work of metre gauge railways occupies the country to the north of the river, extending from the extreme east of Bengal to the north of the United Provinces; and it may be taken as certain that, whether a bridge be built at Sara or Godagiri, the conversion of the existing gauge to a greater or lesser extent, according to the position of the bridge, will be claimed by the commercial community as a natural sequence, if the full benefit of bridging is not to be lost. Moreover, it is clear that the provision of a bridge is that either of the crossings named would not meet satisfactorily the full requirements of trade as a permanent arrangement; and the Railway Board feel confident, therefore, that the building of a bridge at one site would eventually be followed by the building of a bridge at the other. This, coupled with the conviction that the entry of the metre gauge to Calcutta cannot long be postponed, makes it necessary to consider the feasibility of adopting an alternative scheme, which while anticipating the latter event, will also satisfy the full legitimate needs of trade at a minimum of cost to the State. The Railway Board believe that the only practical way of solving this problem is by constructing at the cost of the State a bridge at or near Rampur Boalia, by connecting it on the north with the metre gauge lines on either side and by continuing the metre gauge into Calcutta.

There are three aspects of any scheme designed to satisfy requirements of the existing situation: of these, the first and most important is the financial aspect. Assuming the bridge to be built at Sara, the transhipment of traffic beyond the river would still be necessary under existing conditions, and this disadvantage could only be removed by the conversion of the metre gauge lines of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, which, as mentioned above, is already regarded by the public as the logical sequence of the connecting of the two gauges at the river. Similarly, crossing the Ganges at Godagiri by a bridge would mean the transhipment of traffic—a disadvantage, for removal of which the only practical means available would lie either in the conversion of the newly-built Ranaghat-Godagiri Railway to the metre gauge and the extension of the metre gauge from Ranaghat to Calcutta, or in the construction of an entirely new and independent State metre gauge line between Godagiri and Calcutta. The alternative scheme, providing, as it does, for a single bridge at a point about equi-distant from the two railway systems seeking to cross the river, and readily connected with both by short links which do not appreciably affect through distance, together with a double metre gauge line to the south of the river bisecting the country which lies between the two standard gauge lines and terminating in Calcutta, would at once remove the difficulty of transhipment, open out a new tract of country, and anticipate the entry of the metre gauge into Calcutta.

On the hypothesis, therefore, that to satisfy the requirements of trade efficiently and fully, a bridge built at Sara would also necessitate the building of a bridge at Godagiri, it will at once be apparent that the scheme of a single bridge at Rampur-Boalia, if it has a substantial financial advantage put into figures, the approximate cost of the two alternatives may be taken as follows:—

(1) Cost of bridges at Sara and Godagiri plus cost of converting the metre gauge lines of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the cost of extending the metre gauge from Godagiri to Calcutta,—Rs. 67,00,00,000.

(2) Cost of bridge at Rampur-Boalia plus cost of connections on the north with the metre gauge lines on either side and cost of a double metre gauge line to Calcutta,—Rs. 39,00,00,000.

(3) Saving to be effected by the adoption of the Rampur-Boalia scheme or approximately 3 crores of rupees,—Rs. 28,00,00,000.

The next aspect which calls for consideration is the commercial aspect.

The alternative scheme of the Rampur-Boalia bridge will, it is certain; prove to be less efficient commercially than the combined Sara and Godagiri bridges scheme, and in addition this gives promise of securing the advantages to trade which are absent from the latter. There can be no question but that provision of an additional line from the north to Calcutta and the opening to railway communication of new country are solid advantages to the trade of the port. This additional line would, on the eastern side, divert from the standard gauge the tea and jute traffic coming by rail from Northern Bengal by the Sara route; and as the increase in lead would be approximately nine miles only, the Railway Board are prepared to agree that no greater charge shall be levied upon traffic carried by the new route than what it would have to pay if a bridge were built at Sara.

On the western side, the additional line would provide a more direct road to the port than will be available under present conditions when the Kathiar-Godagiri link is completed.

With regard to terminal arrangements, there is no reason to suppose that there will be any practical difficulty which is not susceptible of removal. In providing them, there remains the engineering aspect to consider. Here advantage lies unquestionably with the Rampur-Boalia site. The Ganges is a notoriously difficult river to bridge, owing to conditions of soil, width of the river, and the readiness with which it deviates from its course. The Sara site, though declared to be quite practicable, is admittedly a difficult one. That at Godagiri is better though not free from difficulty. At Rampur-Boalia the conditions are favourable, as at that point the river traverses a straight reach from which it has not varied for a century, and both in building and maintenance the site is preferable to that at either Sara and Godagiri.

To summarize, the objects to be gained by adoption of the Rampur-Boalia scheme are as follows:—It can be carried out at a comparatively reasonable cost. It will provide a new route for tea and jute from Northern Bengal, to be carried through to destination in its own special stock. It will render available a large number of wagons for the exclusive use of the traffic from Eastern Bengal and Assam *via* Goalunda and Khulna. It will, by relieving the standard gauge section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway of the present *via* Sara traffic, enable it to deal more expeditiously with the *via* Goalundo and Khulna traffic. It will, by providing a new and independent route for the present *via* Sara traffic, enable it to be dealt with more expeditiously. It will effectively meet the present difficulties of transhipment at Sara and Godagiri without imposition on trade of any extra charge for freight. It will afford Railway facilities to a new area betweed Rampur-Boalia and Ranaghat. It will receive the pressure on the East Indian Railway at (Mokameh and make a larger number of wagons available for the general traffic of that line.

(Concluded on page 6.)

# NOTES FROM LONDON.

## THE GRAFTON GALLERIES.

## Among the Suffragettes.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

There has been much this week to interest the better half of the human race. The Eighth Annual Exhibition of the Women's International Art Club is occupying for ten days all the lower rooms of the Grafton Galleries. The general standard of art displayed is good and many pictures touch a high degree of excellence. This is the more to be prized since far the greater number of the exhibitors are British. The international character of the pictures is sustained by twenty-two foreign sketchers or at least residents abroad Among those we could only detect one Anglo-Indian, Mrs. Waterfield, hailing from Simla. There are several good pictures by Emily A. Lang. Mme. Cornelius excels in flower-painting, Norna Labouchere in depicting foreign peasant groups. "Solitude," by Anna Birch is a canvas I should like to possess, but it has apparently already found a purchaser. "Outward Bound" and "Yellow House Rye" by Ida Lees, are two charming sketches on which seventeen guineas, their combined price, would be well spent. Miss Fortunee deLisle has two fine portraits, her only works on exhibition. "The Forge" by Gertrude Leese (to be had for £105), and all Mrs. Austen Brown's woodcuts are exceedingly fine. On the staircase, two pictures by Mrs. James Jardine, known in Bombay not so many years ago as a zealous artist, attract the eye. They give perfectly the atmosphere and exquisite colouring of the Engadine, in both mountain and valley. Mary S. Hagarty has four pictures hung, all of them very charming. One gallery was devoted to copies of Velasquez by Mrs. P. Somers-Cocks, in which the work was more painstaking than thoroughly pleasing. The "Handicrafts" section had a huge number of articles in enamel, jewellery, lace, book-binding, beaten copper, painted fans, picture frames, all original in design and not wanting in finish of execution. The Miniatures numbered only four, two of which were deserving of high commendation. On the whole the Exhibition is an admirable one in its scope and deserves to succeed.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

The Banquet given at the Savoy Hotel by the Women's Social and Political Union to the released Suffragists was a brilliant success at all points, as to numbers, enthusiasm, eloquent speeches, and general picturesqueness. Mrs. Fawcett, who was the prime mover in this solid recognition of the courage of the ladies who had beseiged the House of Commons, must have been intensely gratified at the support she received from the Committee and all their friends. The flower decorations—delicate japanese lilies and pink roses—of seven tables at which too hundred and fifty guests were seated, were contributed by a sympathiser and very beautiful they were. The allegorical picture of Boadicea triumphant, which was presented to every diner at the close of the banquet, was designed by another friend of the cause, an artist. The whole tone of the proceedings showed that the leading spirits of the Woman Saffrage movement are convinced that the worst of the battle is over and that only a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, will attain their end. As was to he expected the majority of the diners were women, but here and there stalwart members of the sterner sex were visible, notably Sir Charles McLaren, Sir J. Cockburn, Mr. J. Zangwill who by the way, made the last, shortest and most humorous speech of the evening. Mr. Bernard Shaw was there and Professor Hudson. Miss Beatrice Harraden, Miss G. Kingston, Miss Elizabeth Robins, Miss Violet Hunt and many others represented the workers in literature. The assemblage was brilliant in talent no less than in jewellery and beautiful costumes. Indeed the term "dowdy" had no application whatever to the company. Punctuality is evidently not the strong point of the last few guests who kept Mrs Fawcett —"Madam the Chairman," as addressed by the gorgeous toast master—receiving until close to nine o'clock, when the announcement of dinner sent the guests trooping to the banquet-hall no time being lost in finding the places assigned them or in disposing of the excellent menu the items of which I spare you, though they were not as numerous as those of our Indian dinners. The speeches owed no inspiration to the wine list, for there was little Champagne drunk. One report, I see, says that only six bottles were opened and what is that among 250? Mrs. Fawcett gave with admirable brevity the toast of the King which was honored, as usual standing, to the strains of the National Anthem and then that of the Queen and the rest of the Royal Family. The third toast was "Success to the Woman's Suffrage Cause," coupled with the names of Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson and Miss Billington, and this was proposed in a finely modulated speech by Miss Elizabeth Robins. The authoress of "The Magnetic North" cast a spell over her audience that was all the stronger for the restraint, gentle humour, and soft-voiced earnestness with which it was delivered. Miss Izabel Ford spoke for the working-women of the North with whose needs she has made herself perfectly acquainted by a long residence among them, sharing their homes even. She quoted in the Yorkshire dialect the remarks they had made to her to show their adhesion to the cause of Woman Suffrage. Miss Ford convinced her hearers that hers was no fleeting sympathy but a deep and well-reasoned outcome of her experience. Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson whose charming air and appearance is far from that of an Amazon, in the softest and most winning tones recounted her exploit at Westminster, how she never told any one, even her husband, what she meant to do, how she felt she was certain to lose every friend she had in the world, but convinced the time had come for different measures, she went down to the House, entered it, and making the first speech she ever attempted, demanded the vote for women and reiterated her demand until a big policeman took her by the arm, hauled her down from where she stood and led her off to the police station. "I expected" said Mrs. Cobden Sanderson "to lose all my friends. I have not lost one, and to-night I find myself surrounded by two hundred and fifty." She said that one of the first reforms for which women would vote—when they got the franchise—would be the reforming away of such Bastilles as Holloway Prison. Miss Billington, in a far more fighting humour made the second response, to the toast and opined that if, instead of only eleven, eleven hundred protesting suffragists were carried off to prison, the success of the Cause would be no longer delayed. Two mere men, Sir Charles McLaren M. P. and Mr. J. Zangwill proposed and seconded the last toast "The Chair." Mr. Zangwill advised the "importunate widow" to go on steadily with her importunity as she had very good scriptural authority for doing. Mrs. Fawcett delicately gowned in soft grey silk and white lace, with an unfading bunch of lily of the Valley in her dress, returned thanks and took the opportunity to add to her first acknowledgments of sympathy and service offered by various friends to the cause she was resolutely bent on carrying to a successful issue. Miss Martina Cramers, whose name evoked strong applause had sent a sympathetic message, the Dutchwomen's Suffrage Society with thirty names signed, the Danish Society, Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Beddoe, Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, Mr. Edmund Garrett, Mrs. Martindale, Mrs. Pollard, Lady Pollock and a host of others had all sent congratulations, uniting in spirit with the evening's proceedings. There was nothing, however, from the four hundred and twenty members of the House of Commons who, at the poll, had pledged themselves to support a measure for Woman Suffrage. The ears of these gentlemen must have burned when, one after another, the eloquent speakers referred to their almost uniform infidelity to election pledges. It was arranged that a message should be despatched to Australia to the women electors there congratulating them on their, that very day, exercising their voting rights. In spite of the lateness of the dinner and the length of the speeches, it was only 11-30 p.m. when the Company dispersed.

It looks as if women have the right to Vote within a very short space of time if the hopes and prognostications of the Women's Political and Social Union are correct. While those who know the needs of the working woman, gentle and simple, and can gauge the best remedy for them will vote intelligently, it is strongly to be hoped that others who do not care for the right to vote will learn how to exercise it before they begin. Perhaps, as one of the most prominent of the ladies in the W. S. and P. Union once observed, "Men have taken fifty years to learn how to vote, women will not, being much quicker, require all that time."

SEASONABLE WEATHER.

The weather, which has been treating Great Britain to various samples during the past fortnight and has never remained long on the same tack, last night broke into a fall of snow. That did not lie long before it was followed and effaced by rather inefficient rain, and now no one could by any possibility foretell what will come next. The papers attempt to, and every one reads the forecasts, but as they seldom agree, no positive harm is done.

MAHOMEDANS IN INDIA.

The lecture at the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on the 13th was on the Mahomedans, by Mr. Yusuf Ali, an Indian Civilian of very ready parts. More interesting even than the paper was the subsequent discussion, in which Lord Ampthill displayed a knowledge of the Mahomedan character and of Mahomedan history that seemed to excel that of the lecturer. Sir Lee Warner joined, and made the remarkable statement—for him—that he was a "Swadeshi," and that he believed much good could be done by utilising in a larger degree in the Government, the services of the people of India. Mr. Amir Ali, retired Calcutta judge, spoke with authority on the subject of "Wakfs" referred to by the lecturer. Mr. Morrison former principal of Aligarh College had much to say but said it in brief in favour of a Mahomedan University on the plea that the Mahomedan idea of education included discipline in morals as well as intellectual instruction, the former of which is carefully excluded from Indian Government Educational Institutions, as it is feared it may impinge on the thorny domain of religion. Sir Raymond West dwelt on his long acquaintance with Mahomedans both in India and in Egypt, of their traditions of culture, their courteous manners and admirable qualities, generally urging that the future was in their own hands, that they might control it by making use of the opportunities open to them. In the lantern-slides illustrating the lecture, which included many well-known buildingg in India, it was easy to recognise the Nizam, Sir Aga Khan, the late Begum of Bhopal, and Miss Fyzee who was also one of the audience and must have blushed to find her portrait so prominently before the public and her talents so praised by the lecturer.

The attendance at these lectures in spite of the trials of the weather and the shortness of the days must cheer both the writers of the papers and the presiding Chairmen. A new departure has been taken in the subjects to be dealt with before the Indian Section; the different people in India will be treated of, and, if possible, by a qualified man of their own caste or religion, on the principle, as Sir William Lee Warner quoted, that the best study of mankind is man.

# SOCIAL CONFERENCE AT CALCUTTA.

## Sir C. Madhub Ghose's Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

There was a very large attendance at the meeting of Indian Social Conference including their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Baroda. The Hon'ble Sir Chunder Madhub Ghose as President delivered a long address. He said:—

"The work which the Indian Social Conference has undertaken is a gigantic and at the same time a most delicate one. Arising from the habits of the people and long cherished customs of the Hindu society it would not do to attempt the almost impossible task of pulling down altogether that ancient and dearly loved structure, but there has been a general awakening throughout the country in all the activities of life, and new and advanced ideas have taken the place of the old. The result, viz., a closer contact of the East and the West brought about by the British Domination in this country, has been made practical. The disassociation of Government from all social questions makes it all the more incumbent upon all well-wishers of our people to take up the task of introducing reforms of society. Progress of a nation cannotes progress all along the line. No people can prosper whose social condition continues low and full of evil. The greatness of a nation must depend upon the standard of efficiency attained by the units. Unfortunately there is a great tendency of the intellect of the nation being diverted into one channel, namely, politics, forgetting that no people can advance politically unless the social condition advanced *pari passu*. I beseech you, gentlemen, to consider this matter carefully.

"Those who think we can work out political regeneration of India and bring the whole people of India together and place them in a bond of unity in the present state of social conditions are, I humbly think, living in the pleasant land of dreams." He then referred to the want of any endeavour to promote intermarriage either between the sub-classes of the Brahman community or between other sub-classes of the Kayastha community and the question of marriage expenses in Brahman and Kayastha communities and proceeded: "I seriously ask our political leaders here, Do they seriously hope of a national unity and a national advance when they do not endeavour to bring about among others a fusion of sub-castes of each community, the curtailment of the huge marriage expenses, the raising of the marriage age of boys and girls, the advancement of female education and the removal of social obstacles in the way of readmission of Hindus returning from foreign countries into their society? I pass on next to say a word about remarriage of girl widows. What the resolution on the subject aims at is remarriage of such girls as are married in name only and not widows generally. I have consulted many of the orthodox people belonging to the Hindu society in Bengal and I may confidently assert that the feeling seems to be almost universal, that virgin widows should be remarried. It was abundantly proved by the late lamented Pandit Iswar Chandra Bidyasagar, that the ancient law-givers almost unanimously allowed the remarriage of such widows and it seems to me that if the feeling of people in this respect is so general as I believe it to be, strenuous efforts should be made to promote the cause of remarriage of virgin widows.

"It is idle to expect that in carrying out any reform you will meet with no opposition or carry the whole community with you all at once. On the contrary you should be prepared to encounter some amount of misunderstanding, possibly of some vituperation, but let me assure you, gentlemen, that if reform is in the right direction all misunderstandings will gradually disappear and the truth will prevail, and with God's blessing your honest efforts will be crowned with success."

The various resolutions were then passed recommending (1) an organised effort for the promotion of temperance; (2) that the marriage age of boys and girls be raised respectively to at least 18 and 12 years; (3) the fusion of the Hindu sub-divisions by intermarriage and inter-dining; (4) the absolute necessity of mitigating the evils of the costly marriage customs; (5) the removal of all social obstacles in the way of readmission of Hindus returning from foreign countries; (6) the advance of female education; (7) the introduction of religious and moral education; (8) the remarriage of child widows; (9) the condemnation of the practice of polygamy, and (10) the readmission of repentant converts into the Hindu society.

The sixth resolution was moved by Mrs Sorojini Naidu, Miss P. Makerji and Miss L. Bose. The first named received an ovation for her brilliant speech.

# DRAWING ROOM AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

The *Empire* says that there must have been a good 500 ladies at the Drawing Room last evening and as each of these had a masculine attendant the ball room of Government House was pretty considerably crowded by the time the fair throng had passe through the ordeal allotted to them, and a very pleasant time was spent.

ADMIRAL SIR E. POE, K. C. V. O., will attend the Camp at Agra, to meet the Amir. On the 14th January he leaves in the *Hermes* for Singapore. Returning to India the *Hermes* is due at Bombay about the 5th February to be present at port during the Amir's visit here. The *Perseus* will arrive at Calcutta towards the end of January to take part in the Minto Fete, and will remain there as long as the Fete lasts.

# THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

## SPEECH BY THE GAEKWAR.

## India's Educational Needs.

## INDIAN FINANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

The Industrial Conference opened here to day. After an inaugural speech by the Gaekwar, the Hon'ble Mr. Thackersey delivered his Presidential address.

## THE GAEKWAR'S ADDRESS.

His Highness the Gaekwar in delivering the inaugural Address, after a brief survey of the industrial history of India, from the earliest times, referred to the triumph of power of the loom industry and the rapid expansion of cotton production. India had less than 4,000 power-looms forty years ago. The number was over 47,000 in 1904. She had less than 300,000 spindles forty years ago and the number has exceeded five millions in 1904, but that they were still only at the threshold. Their cotton mills produced less than 600 million yards. He did not minimize the difficulties. The old ways must be abandoned, modern knowledge and skill must be acquired and applied. Under those conditions only Swadeshism can be a genuine economic force. The sugar industry and the Madras tanning industry furnished pitiable instances of the defects of India which must be improved by modern methods of production and manufacture. His Highness then turned to the mineral resources of the country referring to Mr. Tata's great iron schemes and to the expansion of the Bengal Coal industry. He pointed out that notwithstanding the growth of large industries, the labourers employed in them formed only on insignificant proportion of the industrial population of India which was and would remain a country of cottage industries.

After speaking appreciatively of the annual Exhibitions and the work of the first Industrial Conference, the Gaekwar made a few practical suggestions derived from his own experience. He had endeavoured to introduce Compulsory Education in Baroda. The measure had been worked with satisfactory results in one part of the State for a number of years. Emboldened by the success of the experiment he had decided to make Primary Education compulsory throughout the State, and absolutely free. Of scarcely less importance was the need for Industrial Education. It had undergone a complete revolution in the West and of all the countries he had recently visited he had found its highest development in the United States. His suggestion was that, besides establishing Technical schools, they should endeavour to introduce manual training India must send her young men to Europe, America and Japan. Nothing had impressed him more on his return than the changed attitude of his countrymen towards foreign institutions. India to-day was at the parting of the ways, and there were great possibilities before her.

In conclusion the Gaekwar said that he would not for a moment have them think that he had returned from the West a convert to Western ideals or in any sense a pessimist concerning the future of India. No one could visit the great commercial centres without feeling that the air was surcharged with the miasmic spirit of greed. It might be the mission of India to be philosophic The simplicity of her ethical code is able to solve problems which had baffled the best minds of the West, and to built up a sound economic policy along modern scientific lines, and at the same time preserve the simplicity and the dignity, the ethical and spiritual fervour of her people. He could conceive no loftier mission for India than this—to teach philosophy to the West and learn its science, impart purity of life to Europe and attain her loftier political ideal; inculcate spirituality to the American mind and imbibe the business ways of its merchants.

MODERN METHODS.

Amidst the closest attention H. H. the Gaikwar said:—

The triumph of machinery has been the triumph of our age: the victory of steam and electricity will always be memorable among the decisive battles of the world. The rise of power-looms, for instance, has been stealing a march over the handloom workers, and the numbers employed in cotton weaving in India have declined by 23 per cent. even within the last decade. Even the ginning and the pressing of cotton has so extensively participated in the use of improved machinery that its hand-workers have dwindled by fully 68 per cent. And yet it is this textile industry itself which shows how with intelligent adaptation to the improved methods of art, our Indian industries can compete with the manufactures of Europe. The Bombay Mills give daily employment to about 1,70,000 factory operatives, while so many as 30,000 more are maintained by the ginning presses. Some forty years ago we had only 13 cotton mills in all India. The number rose to 47 in 1876, to 95 in 1886, to 155 in 1895, and to 203 in 1904: and to-day the number of our cotton mills is still larger. We had less than 4,000 power looms forty years ago; the number was over 47,000 in 1904. We had less than 3,00,000 spindles 40 years ago: the number exceeded five millions in 1904. These are insignificant figures compared with the huge cotton industry of Lancashire; but they show that we have made steady progress, and that we may fairly hope to make greater progress in the future if we are true to our aims and our own interests. Our annual produce of yarn is nearly six hundred million lbs. in weight; and it is interesting to note that out of this total out-turn, about 30 per cent is used mostly by our hand-loom weavers.

MILL AND HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES.

Gentlemen, it is with a legitimate pride that the *Indian Patriot* marks this silent progress in the mill and handloom industries of India, which, next to agriculture, are the largest industries in this land. New mills have been started in Ahmedabad and Bombay within the last two years largely as a result of the present Swadeshi movement. In the poor State of Baroda too, this progress is marked. For more than twenty years the State worked a cotton mill in the Capital town to give an object lesson to the people, and to encourage private companies to start similar mills. The call has now been accepted, and a private company has at last been formed, and has purchased the State mill from our hands with the happiest results. Recently a second mill has been completed, and is about to start work, and a third mill is now under construction. More than this, the number of ginning factories, and other factories using steam, has multiplied all over the State, and the number of hand-looms has doubled in some towns. All the coarser counts of yarn in the Indian markets are now mostly of local spinning; an insignificant fraction alone being imported from abroad. In the case of yarn of higher counts, however, the local manufacture falls much below the supply of the foreign mills. Muslin and finer fabrics can be imported much more cheaply and in a more pleasing variety of design and colour, than can yet be locally produced; and the hand looms of the East, once so far-famed for the *finesse* of their fabrics, have now dwindled into small importance. Prints and *Chintz* from France, England and Germany are still extensively imported to meet not only the local demand, but also the demand of markets across the Indian Frontier in Persia and Afghanistan.

Thus though there is reason for congratulation in the rise of our textile industries, there is yet greater reason for continued toil and earnest endeavour. We are still at the very threshold of success. Our cotton mills produced less than 600 million yards of cloth last year, against over 2,000 million yards which we imported from other countries. Here is scope for indefinite expansion. We exported cotton of the value of 213 millions to foreign countries and imported in return for this raw material, cotton manufactures of the value of 390 millions. We are thus producing only a fourth of the mill-made cloth which the nation requires. And we should not rest till we are able to manufacture practically the total supply need d by our countrymen.

Gentlemen, the remarks I have made about the cotton industry of India apply to some extent to the other industries which require the use of steam. Bengal is known for its Jute industry, which I believe is increasing year by year; and the number of jute mills has increased from 28 in 1895 to 38 in 1904. Northern India and the Punjab have some six woollen factories, whose produce has increased from 2 1/4 million pounds in weight in 1895 to 3 1/2 million pounds in 1904, and I have every hope that our country men, who have been so successful in cotton industry, will broaden the sphere of their operations, and take to jute and woollen industries also. Gentlemen, so far I have confined myself to the textile industries; and I have scarcely time to refer at any length to the other industries of India. Brass and copper have been used for vessels in India from ancient times, but have been threatened lately by the cheap enamelled iron-ware of Europe. Alluminum is a new industry, and we are indebted to Mr. Chatterton of Madras for greatly developing it in India.

THE TATA IRON SCHEME.

Recent Geological surveys and investigations have brought to light the rich ore of iron which was lying concealed so long in Central India; and there is a great scope for the development of the iron industry. Veins of iron ore are believed to exist in several places

Besides those where they have been yet explored; and if only a few more enterprising companies, like my friend Mr. Tata's, spring up and prospect these mines, they have a hopeful future before them. If the quality of the indigenous coal is only improved and the means of communication made more easy and cheap, so as to considerably reduce the cost of transport, it would appear more profitable to smelt our iron in our own furnaces, rather than import large quantities from abroad. I am glad to find that the able Geologist, who discovered suitable iron ore for Mr. Tata's scheme, Mr. P. N. Bose, has been selected by you Chairman of the Reception Committee of this Conference. The scheme is still under the consideration of Mr. Tata's son, whom I had the pleasure of recently meeting in England. There were 89 iron foundries in India in 1904, and it is to be hoped that the number will rapidly increase in the near future.

And there is one fact which I would like to impress on you in concluding this brief survey of our present situation. A great deal of attention is naturally paid to the mill industries of India, and to tea, indigo, coffee and other industries in which European capital is largely employed. We know, however, that the labourers who can possibly be employed in mills and factories form only an insignificant proportion of the industrial population of India. Very much the larger portion of that industrial population is engaged in indigenous industries carried on in village homes and bazars. India is, and will always remain, a country of cottage industries. Where hundreds of thousands can work in mills and factories, millions and tens of millions work in their own huts; and the idea of greatly improving the condition of the labourers of India, merely by adding to mills and factories, is only possible for those who form their opinions six thousand miles away. No, Gentlemen; any comprehensive plan of improving the condition of our industrial classes must seek to help the dwellers in cottages. It is the humble weavers in towns and villages, the poor braziers and copper-smiths working in their sheds, the resourceless potters and iron-smiths and carpenters who follow their ancestral vocations in their ancestral homes, who form the main portion of the industrial population, and who demand our sympathy and help. It is they, (more than the agriculturists, or the mill and factory labourers) that are most impoverished in these days, and are the first victims to famines; and if your Swadeshi movement has brought some relief to these obscure and unnoticed millions and tens of millions in India, as I have reason to believe it has done to a perceptible extent, if it has created a large demand for their manufactures, widened the sphere of their labours, and brought some light to their dark and cheerless homes, then the movement, gentlemen, has my cordial sympathy. Help and encourage the large industries, but foster and help also the humbler industries in which tens of millions of village artisans are engaged, and the people of India, as well as those who are engaged in the work of administration, will bless your work.

### DUEL WITH WESTERN NATIONS.

Gentlemen, in saying all this, I do not by any means ignore or minimise our difficulties. We have to recover the ground which we have lost during the last two centuries. We in our ignorance and poverty have to compete with some of the richest, best trained, and most skilful nations on earth. We with our ancient methods have to habituate ourselves to modern ways, to adopt modern inventions, and then to beat those modern nations who made those inventions. It is a duel with Western nations with weapons of their own choosing; and with those weapons with which we are still unfamiliar, we must face and conquer those who are past masters in their use. With the produce of our infant mills and our infant iron foundries we must oppose the overwhelming flood of manufactured goods which England, Germany and America are pouring into India.

### SWADESHISM A POTENT WEAPON.

Swadeshism can be a genuine economic force under the above conditions. It can be a potent weapon of usefulness if properly understood. There is no economic fallacy in that Swadeshi creed that aims at improving the indigenous arts. The genuine Swadeshi ought to secure the maximum of production at the minimum of cost. Patriotism demands that the greater cost and the slight discomfort of using indigenous goods should be cheerfully put up with at the outset. But remember that no such movement can be permanently successful unless it involves a determined effort to improve their quality and cheapen their cost, so as to compete successfully with foreign products. The most rigid economist will then have no flaw to find in your Swadeshi armour. Our serfdom to foreign capital and to foreign enterprise can scarcely be more complete. Our Railways are financed by capital from Europe; our Mines are exploited by savants from America, and even in our daily household needs our dependence upon products of foreign marts continues from day to day. We are being fed and clothed, diverted and entertained, lighted and washed, warmed and comforted, carried and housed, by the foreign artisan. Our arts and industries are standing to-day on the brink of a precipice, and are threatened with imminent extinction. The problem of saving the country from this perilous plight, and emancipating her from economic slavery to the nations from the West, has become the one topic of absorbing interest; and to find out a cure for this malady has become the one anxious thought of every patriot, and of every statesman. You, gentlemen, have already bestowed your earnest attention to this subject, and I need therefore only make mention of the industries which appear to me to be capable of great progress in the immediate future. The textile industry, carpentry and other wood work, iron, copper and brass works, work in gold and silver and jewellery, masonry and stone works, pottery and brick and tile making, dying, tannery and leather works, rope weaving, cane and bamboo works, mat making and basket weaving, glass works, turnery and lac works, horn and ivory carving, embroidery, sugar refinery, tobacco curing and oil and flour mills.

Out of these industries we might select, to begin with, those for which there is a large demand in our home markets, and whose raw material we have been at present exporting in ship loads for working them into finished products abroad. In the place of large exports of raw vegetable products our endeavour should be to send out large cargoes of manufactured and finished goods. In 1905 we exported oil seeds of the value of 106 Millions of rupees, and imported oil of the value of 22 Millions. Our oil factories in the Bombay Presidency are said to have supported only 76 operatives at the last census. There is an indefinite scope for the expansion of this manufacturing industry in the country. Oil pressers have diminished by 47 per cent. during the last decade, as it was found more profitable to export oil seeds, and import pressed oil from abroad, than to press it at home by crude and antiquated processes. Besides, as Dr. Voelcker has pointed out to us, to export the entire oil-seed is to export the soil's fertility.

### GENERAL EDUCATION.

And now Gentlemen, I desire to place a few practical suggestions before you, such as, from my own knowledge and experience, occur to me. The first and the most important means of promoting our industries is to spread general education amongst the masses. Great and far-reaching changes might be made in the educational system of the country, and I am of opinion that no ultimate solution of our problem will be reached until schools have been provided in every village, and education is taken to the very threshold of the people; until, in fact, education at least in its primary grades has been made free and compulsory throughout the land. I am indeed gratified to learn that the Government of India has already under consideration the policy of making primary education free.

The experiment of free and compulsory education is a novel one in this country; and yet its novelty must not scare us from our duty. I am not, indeed, prepared at this time to recommend the example of some of the socialistic communities of the West in providing free breakfasts, free baths, free boots, and everything else but free beds. I have, however, endeavoured to introduce compulsory education throughout the State of Baroda, and hope to see my people benefitted by it. The measure was being worked with satisfactory results in one part of the State for a number of years. Emboldened by the success of this experiment, I have decided to make primary education compulsory throughout the State, and absolutely free.

Of scarcely less importance at this time of the day is the need for Industrial Education. I must confess that it is my recent visit to Europe and to America that has impressed me most with the immense importance of technical education in promoting the industries of nations. I may state without exaggeration that education has undergone a complete revolution in the West within the present generation. The great armaments of the Western nations, their vast armies and navies, do not receive greater attention and greater solicitude in the present day than that education in industrial pursuits which befits them for the keener struggle which is continually going on among nations [illegible] industrial and manufacturing supremacy.

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

My second suggestion to you is that, besides establishing Technical schools, you should endeavour to introduce some Manual Training, in the ordinary schools. The training of the eye and of the hand at an early age is useful to all,—even to those who have not to support themselves by manual industry in life. Early lessons in drawing and modelling simple instructions in carpentry and smith's work, are good for all students in all ranks of life. Physicians and psychologists tell us that such exercises, by introducing a variety in the course of studies, really refresh and help the brain, and make boys and girls more capable of acquiring both learning and arts. And moreover, to attach some industrial classes to our ordinary schools would have the healthy effect of giving a complete and not one sided education to our children. The richer classes would be brought more in touch with the humble industries; the poor classes would acquire that skill and facility in handling tools which can be only acquired at an early age; all people in all branches of life would be impressed with the dignity of manual labour more than they do now in India; and your great endeavour to promote the industries of the land would be greatly helped when the nation receives an elementary technical training in schools. At the same time it is necessary to bear constantly in mind that no amount of specialized training in manual arts can fill the place of that liberal education and general culture which should serve as the necessary substratum for all kinds of learning. Technical training is a supplement, but not a substitute, for general education, and should never be turned into a fad after referring to Educational system abroad. The Gaikwar continued:—I have learnt with pleasure that an earnest and patriotic worker of this province, Mr. Jogendra Chandra Ghose, the worthy son of a worthy father, has organized a scheme for sending young men to Europe and America for education; and that a large number of students have already been sent in accordance with this scheme. Nothing gave me greater pleasure, while abroad, than coming in touch with several Bengalees who were studying in Europe and America. Although far away from India, they had the kindest and most patriotic feelings for their native land. India is to be congratulated in having such men. This policy has also been pursued by the State of Baroda for many years past, and young men, educated in Europe at State expense, are now serving the State with credit, or finding profitable employment in other parts of India. Several young students have lately been sent to England and Germany America and Japan; and a scheme is now under consideration to send a limited number of students at regular intervals, mainly to learn the methods of modern industry.

### POSSIBILITIES BEFORE INDIA.

Gentlemen, India to-day is at the parting of ways, and there are great possibilities before her. The people of Bombay for instance are looking forward to the use of Electricity generated in the Western Ghauts, for working their mills. The people of Madras are looking forward to the experiments made in "tree-cotton." All India looks forward to the happiest results from the Research Institute for which we are indebted to the late lamented Mr. Tata. There is stir in the air; and the people are showing signs of awakening. This is hopeful; but let us not forget that years of patient toil are before us, that it is only by patience and perseverance, that we can ever succeed in competing with the West in industrial pursuits. We need the spirit of determination, of courage, of confidence in ourselves and in each other; we need to distinguish between essentials and non-essentials, between the spirit that vivifies and the letter that kills. Let our energies be not distracted in small things.

I would not for a moment have you think, my friends, that I return from the West a convert to Western ideals, or in any sense a pessimist concerning the future of India. There are many defects in the Western civilization that no imperial student of affairs may ignore. The evils that have grown up in the centralizing of population in the great industrial cities constitute, in my judgment, a serious menace to the future of those races. There are weighty problems of administration, of morals, of public health, which the West, with all its ingenuity, has not been able to solve. There is the internal conflict between capital and labour which is becoming more acute as time goes on. Nor can one visit the great commercial centres of the West without feeling that the air is surcharged with the miasmic spirit of greed. Everywhere the love of display and the sordid worship of material wealth and power has poisoned the minds of the people against the claims of the simple, homely life, which the Indian, in his love for the things of the spirit, has cultivated since history began. It may be the mission of India, clinging fast to the philosophic simplicity of her ethical code, to solve the problems which have baffled the best minds of the West,—to build up a sound economic policy along modern scientific lines, and at the same time preserve the simplicity, the dignity, the ethical and spiritual fervor of her people. I can conceive of no loftier mission for India than this: to teach philosophy to the West and learn its science: impart purity of life to Europe and attain to her loftier political ideal: inculcate spirituality to the American mind and imbibe the business ways of its merchant.

## The President's Address.

The Hon. Mr. Thackersey in his Presidential address said:—

Gentlemen,—Whatever doubts might have been felt last year as to the utility of holding an Industrial Conference, I am sure they have been dispelled by the experience that we have already gained. The meeting of the Conference and the circular letters of the General Secretary, the tours made by the Assistant Secretary in Madras and Northern India, of which a very interesting account has been supplied to us, the admirable report of the Proceedings of the last Conference, and Mr. Mudholker's excellent summary of industrial activities in the country during the year, are all proofs of the success that has attended the efforts of the promotors of the Conference to create public interest in industrial questions. At no period in our history have the thoughts of the people been concentrated so much on the development of Indian indigenous industries. The objects of the Conference have evoked the warm sympathies of Government and of the official and non-official European community, which I consider to be a happy augury of the success of our industrial movement. Differences may arise, they must arise now and then, between the Indian and non-official Anglo-Indian communities, as regards political and administrative questions with which, however, we have nothing to do on this platform. But on industrial and economic questions there is a very extensive field for co-operation and fellow-feeling between them. The Englishman who invests capital and spends his energies in Indian industries suffers equally with the Indian producer from ignorant interference from England, the thrusting of inequitable financial burdens on the tax-payer in India, and the adoption of measures which lead to discontent and unsettlement of the minds of the people. I rejoice to see that this is coming to be recognised in an increasing degree and I may mention as an illustration the strong and unanimous opposition which Anglo-Indian opinion offered, in support of Indian interests, to proposals of one or other of these kinds made in recent years. I am firmly convinced that the promoters of this Conference have displayed true statesmanship and deep insight into the realities of the situation in extending their appeal for sympathy and support to Government and the non-official European community and the response from these quarters which has been received and which is set forth fully in the excellent Report of the last Conference is, I think, one of the brightest and most hopeful features of public life at the present time. I earnestly pray that the feeling of harmony thus begun will grow in strength and power as the years pass, and that Englishmen and Indians will appreciate to a larger extent the value of mutual co-operation for the material advancement of the country and in the amelioration of the unspeakable wretched condition which is the lot of millions of the Indian people. While on this subject I should not omit to say a word of acknowledgment of the able and extremely sympathetic manner in which the new Commercial and Industrial Department of the Government of India has been administered by the retiring Member, the Hon'ble Mr. Hewett and Mr. W. L. Harvey, the capable Secretary in charge of the Department, and to express the hope that under the new Member who is well-known and justly esteemed in this country, the Department will gain further the confidence and good-will of the industrial and commercial public. The appointment of the Stores Committee and the resolution announcing its appointment, afforded conclusive proof of the great sympathy felt by the present Government of India for the cause of our industrial advancement, and the whole country looks to His Excellency the Viceroy, of whose strength of principal and devotion to duty it has had ample proof, not to allow interested intervention to frustrate the just and righteous object with which the Committee was appointed. The Committee has made its Report, and I would humbly suggest that the Report should be published at once to enable the public to express its opinion on the recommendations contained in it. The value of such enquiries extends beyond their immediate results. I respectfully submit that we are entitled to have an opportunity of expressing our opinion on the recommendations, before the Government in England or India pronounces its final decision. This is a matter where Indian and Anglo-Indian interests are identical and this Conference will have the whole country as its back if it elect to approach Government with a prayer for the immediate publication of the Report of the Indian Stores Committee.

### FOREIGN CAPITAL.

I have referred to Englishmen who have invested capital in Indian Industries, and I may not inappropriately make some observations here on the much debated question of Indian Capital *versus* Foreign Capital. The great mistake to be guarded against is that, because certain capital used in India is foreign, it therefore must do harm to the country. It has, of course, to be considered that we ought not to pay too high a price for it. Let us take the instance of Japan, an Asiatic people who have risen to greatness on account of their practical genius, whose industrial conditions are similar in many respects to our own, and whom we are all naturally anxious now-a-days to emulate. All the great statesmen and patriots of Japan are eager to attract foreign capital to their country for purposes of industrial development. It is because they feel that, notwithstanding their skill, enterprise and ability, they are greatly handicapped owing to want of capital. At the same time, when they speak of attracting foreign capital, they do not mean to allow all the profits of the industry to go out of the country. They will not pay more than a reasonable price for it. Their position as an independent State, of course, enables them to regulate the conditions under which foreign capital will be free to engage in the development of the country. But in our country, where the open door policy prevails to the fullest extent, and where already there is a very large amount of foreign capital invested, and, I admit, there is a very large field for it, it is necessary for us to form a general conception of the limits within which [illegible] is beneficial. Let us take our Railways. The capital outlay from the commencement on open lines, lines partly open and on lines wholly under construction, amounted at the close of the calendar year 1905 to over Rupees 370 Crores. Without maintaining that the Railway Policy of the Government of India has always been dictated solely by the productive needs of the country, I may say that we cannot be enjoying all the advantages of these Railways, the ability to cope with famine, the easy transportation from one part of the country to another, and not least of all our assembling here to-day for the purpose of advancing the interests of the country in various directions, but for the fact that we were able to get this large capital at a comparatively cheap rate of interest from England. Indeed, it is easy to see that the spirit of nationalism that is inspiring our movements to-day would have been impossible but for the network of railways which, annihilating distance brings the Punjab and Madras, Assam and Baluchistan near to each other and binds the whole country by the common bond of economic and national interests. Apart from strategic Railways everybody is agreed as to the immense benefits which have been conferred on the country. Even now there are several new lines which may be laid down with the greatest benefit, and which will tap new country and which may give scope for Indian capital, if, we can be satisfied with a return of 4 per cent. on the outlay. If we cannot afford to invest money at that rate, is it not desirable that those who are able to do so should lend us the money? Though in the beginning Railways may not earn much experience shows that their earning power steadily increases with progress of the country. If Government had allowed foreign investors to construct Railways unconditionally, the high profits and the unearned increments thereof would have gone out of the country for ever to enrich the original investors after the manner of the American magnates who have the good fortune to be the sole owners of Railways uncontrolled by Government. We owe, therefore, a deep debt of gratitude to those who, with clear foresight, kept in view while arranging terms with the guaranteed railway Companies the ultimate object of nationalizing them after allowing the investors to take the full benefit of the Railway for a limited period, generally of twenty-five years. It is thus that most of the main lines have already become State lines, and that the few remaining ones will become so in course of time. The system of the repayment of the value of Railways by annuities on the termination of the period fixed by their contracts, obviates the difficulty and inconvenience incident to the raising of heavy loans. How profitable this policy of nationalizing the railways has turned out to be may be gauged by the case of the East Indian Railway purchased by the State in 1880. In 1905, the net earnings on this line amounted to Rs. 482 lakhs. Out of this amount 87 lakhs were paid as interest charges on borrowed capital and Rs. 216 lakhs as annuity to the original Shareholders on the basis of repaying the whole purchase amount before 1953. There still remains Rs. 160 lakhs as net yearly gain to the State, while after 1953, the yearly gain will be trebled, taking the present revenue as it is. Here, then, is an instance of the right use of foreign capital. But when we turn to the petroleum industry in Burma, the gold mines of Mysore, the coal mines of Bengal the tea and jute industries, the carrying trade by sea and the financing of our vast foreign trade by foreign Banks, we come upon another and a less favourable aspect of the question of the investment of foreign capital. It is impossible to estimate accurately the amount of wealth that goes out of the country in this manner, though an approximate idea can be had of it from the excess of our exports over our imports, after omitting Government transactions. It must be remembered that so much of this amount as represents merely the interest on borrowed capital, should be not regarded in the light of a drain from the country. It is in such investments as these that we find cause for complaint. In such cases I cannot but think that it would be to the permanent good of the country to allow petroleum to remain under ground and the gold to rest in the bowels of the earth, until the gradual regeneration of the country, which must come about under British rule, enables her own industrialists to raise them and get the profits of the industries. A country which maintains a population of thirty crores is not likely to let about one lakh persons starve, and this is the number of wage-earners benefited by these industries. The price paid is much too great for the advantages accruing from them to the country. That such is the view of all impartial people who are sincerely interested in the material advancement of the country, is proved by the following passage which I quote from the excellent paper which Mr. Holland, the Director-General of the Geological Survey, read before this Conference last year. Speaking of the successful exploitation of the petroleum fields of Burma, he observed; "The one regrettable feature is the fact that the capital required to drill the deep wells has been raised in Europe, and the profits consequently have left the country. In the petroleum industry, as in so many other enterprises of the kind, India will continue to pay such an unnecessary and undesirable tax as long as those in the country who possess money will not risk their reserve fund in industrial purposes."

### INDIAN BANKS.

I think, however, that indigenous capital will not be quite enough for financing the enormous and ever-expanding trade of the country and for accelerating the progress of our material and industrial regeneration. For these purposes, we require as much capital as we can, and if we can get it cheaper in England than in India, I for one do not see why we should not avail ourselves of it. No country in the world can make much progress in industrial directions without plenty of capital. The problem of India may be briefly stated as follows:—

Our immense trade, our comparatively small capital, the fixed open door policy of our Government, and the absence of power to control our financial policy—these are the main factors of the situation, and the question is how best we can under these conditions develop our industries. We cannot do without foreign capital; it will be extremely short-sighted to reject it on sentimental grounds. We must avail ourselves of it, but we ought to take care that we do not pay more for it than other nations. We have to consider what is the best way of bringing foreign capital to India. It is necessary for this purpose to offer foreign capitalists absolute security for their money, in order to get it as cheaply as possible. Government is in a position to do this and hence Government is able to borrow from them as much as it likes on easy terms. There are few private individuals in India who can offer security necessary for this purpose. Smaller capitalists there are in plenty, but each of these by himself can be of no use in this matter. But what individuals cannot do singly, they can do by combination. Joint-Stock Banks being the results of such combination offer the only means of bringing foreign capital into the country at easy interest. Till recently there have been no such Indian Bank among us, with large enough capital for the purpose. It is, however, a matter for satisfaction that two such Banks have been started in Bombay within the last few months. These Banks at present intend to finance the internal trade of the country for which there is a wide scope; but we hope that after some time they may feel their way to extend their operations to foreign exchanges, and thus take advantage of foreign capital as the other Exchange Banks are at present doing. We want more of such Banks in order that the present situation may be ameliorated. The Presidency Banks are allowed to borrow from foreign countries. The Exchange Banks do trade with foreign capital, but as their Shareholders and Directors are outside of India, the immense profits of the trade go to them and not to the people of India, who get only the bare interest on their Deposits running to over sixteen crores in these Banks. Indian Banks with large capital have, therefore, an important function to perform in this and in other ways, and I hope and trust that the movement begun in Bombay will expand and flourish. There is one other suggestion which I should like to make before leaving this part of the subject. It may happen in many cases that although we may not be able to provide all the capital required for a new industry, we may yet be able to supply a portion of it, and so save some portion of the profits of the industry from leaving the country. But few foreign Companies ever give a chance to Indian capital. They like to do all the financing themselves and do not even place their shares in the Indian market. This is unfair, and I would suggest that the legislature should make it obligatory on every industrial concern floated by foreign Companies that the same opportunities should be given to Indian capitalists, that the prospectus should be published simultaneously in both countries, that the time for applications for shares should be the same, and that allotment must be made at the same rates, and on the same principles. This is the least that our Government should do under the present circumstances.

### SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

Gentlemen, you will, perhaps, expect me to refer here to the Swadeshi movement, and I hasten to satisfy that expectation. Whatever Bengal might have done or failed to do during the last twelve months, she has undoubtedly given an impetus to the Swadeshi idea. All over the country to-day among young and old, rich and poor, men and women, high caste and low caste, the word "Swadeshi" has become a household word, and the spirit of it too, we may hope, is well understood. Gentlemen of Bengal, on behalf of the whole country I tender you our hearty thanks for this valuable result which is wholly due to your enthusiasm in the case of the motherland. I am not one of those, Gentlemen, who sneer at enthusiasm. Enthusiasm is divine, and without it even in regard to the industrial regeneration of the country we can achieve but little. You have applied the life giving spark to the slumbering spirit of Swadeshism in this land, and yours is the honour of concentrating the national mind on the work of industrial development. It is inevitable that in a time of excitement and distress words might be spoken and things done which in calmer moments might not commend themselves to our sober judgment. I am referring solely to the effect of our enthusiasm and self sacrifice on the whole of India, even among those who did not and could not see eye to eye with the Bengalis on the question of partition and the subsidiary questions connected with it.

### EDUCATION.

Gentlemen, you all know that the Government of India have addressed Local Governments on the subject of the abolition of fees in primary schools throughout the country. From the strong views expressed by the Supreme Government in their Circular letter, we are led to hope that the proposal will be carried through at no distant date. This will be the first step towards introducing a system of universal national education, and its effects are bound to be most beneficial to the people. Gentlemen, I hope that Government will be equally liberal towards technical education, for which the grant now made is insignificant, considering the vast extent of the country and our large population. What I have said above as to the necessity of a large number of experts for the development of mining industries, applies with equal force to all industries, and hence technical education on a large scale is one of our primary needs. I may also mention here the importance of a wider spread of Commercial education, which at present is practically neglected by the State. I ought to make an exception in the case of Bengal where Commercial education is imparted in the Presidency College at Calcutta, and Madras, where a rather feeble attempt has been made to encourage it. Those who do not understand what Commercial education is and mistake it to be mere book-keeping, sneer at it, but Commercial education is much more than that, and if there were more of Commercially educated men among us we would be able to retain in the country a very large proportion of the profits which now go to foreign firms which do importing and exporting business only.

Coming to the highest departments of industrial education, the department of scientific research, it is gratifying to note that after a long period of suspended animation, the Indian Institute of Science, which owes its origin to the far-seeing patriotism and princely munificence of the late Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata is likely to shortly become an accomplished fact, as evidenced by the appointment of Dr. Travers, an eminent scientist, to the Directorship of the Institution. All these are hopeful signs of the times, and I am sure you will agree that they all point to a bright industrial future for our country.

### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Gentlemen, I have endeavoured in the remarks that I have made to-day to set before you in as few words as possible the main features of the industrial situation as it appears to me:—the importance of utilizing foreign capital in the development of the country instead of being utilized by it for its own again, the principal directions in which industrial progress may be made, the lines on which we should proceed, and the requirements of the country in the matter of technical and scientific education. No doubt, there have been omissions but these, I am sure, will be supplied by the gentlemen who will speak on the several resolutions to be placed before you. The word Swadeshi, Gentlemen, signifies the love of motherland. It does not signify hatred of any other land. This love of motherland, if it really becomes a part of our nature, will manifest itself not in one direction only but in all; not in one department of life only but in all departments of it. Industrially you all know that Swadeshism is enforced in many civilized countries by means of prohibitive tariffs, and bounties to home producers. This may or may not be a wise policy, but there is at any rate nothing immoral or unrighteous. We are only following the example of these nations, and following it at a very great distance, by making voluntary efforts to encourage indigenous industries. There is nothing wrong in this. On the contrary, it is all the more creditable to us that what in other countries requires to be enforced by the State, is undertaken here by the spontaneous action of the people. May the spirit of Swadeshism grow among us, and may the development of industries, which is sure to follow it, lead to the permanent prosperity of this, our mother land.

## RAILWAYS IN BENGAL.

(CONCLUDED.)

### A THIRD PROPOSITION.

The question of the most suitable site for the erection of a bridge across the River Ganges near Calcutta with the object of affording the gauge systems north of that river direct access to the country to the south has been under consideration for some years past. Hitherto two proposals have been discussed—the erection of a bridge at Sara, which would link up the metre and broad gauge sections of the Eastern Bengal State Railway; and the construction of a bridge at Godagiri, which would more directly serve the interests of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company. A third proposal has now been put forward by the Railway Board to the effect that a bridge should be made at Rampur-Boalia connected by short links with the nearest stations on the Ranaghat-Kathiar and Eastern Bengal State Railways, and affording direct access to Calcutta, by means of a new metre gauge line to be laid *via* Ranaghat and Meherpur.

This proposal has not hitherto been considered by the Government of India, and in view of the important engineering, administrative, traffic, and financial questions involved, and the complexity of issues, they are of opinion that there is not at present sufficient information available to enable them to decide definitely as to the most satisfactory solution of the problem. Further, they are unwilling to approach the Secretary of State again in respect of this matter until the commercial community has had the fullest opportunity of criticising the scheme now put forward by the Railway Board and of expressing their views on questions as a whole.

For these reasons, the Government of India have decided to appoint a small Committee, to which the whole question of the bridging of the Ganges will be referred. The Committee will consider and report on the three schemes outlined in the first paragraph of this resolution and will also state their views on the general question of the bridging of the river. They will be empowered to make such enquiries as they may deem necessary in order to arrive at a decision on the question referred to them.

### CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE.

A Committee will be constituted as follows:—President, Mr. G. Moyle M.I.C.E., Director of Railway Construction.

Members.—The Hon'ble. Mr. W. A. English, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department; Mr. Norman Macleod of Messrs. Macleod and Company; the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; a representative of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Mr. F. G. Dumayne, Vice Chairman, Port Commissioners; an Officer of a non-State Railway in India, to be appointed by the Government of India.

Secretary,—Mr. J. H. Lovell, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

The Calcutta Committee will assemble directly after the Christmas holidays, and it is hoped that they will be in a position to submit their report by February. A copy of a Note prepared by the Railway Board for the information of the Committee, setting forth the details of the scheme which they favour, is appended to this Resolution.

## THE FIRE AT COLABA.

### Foul Play Suspected.

The Criminal Investigation Department of the Bombay Police are busy making rigid inquiries in connection with the fire which broke out in a cotton Godown at Colaba on Saturday at midnight. A *ramosi* on duty near the cotton Godown belonging to Messrs. Gill and Company and situated at Jamsetji Bunder, Colaba, noticed flames issuing forth from the building. He raised an alarm and ran across the Street for assistance. The Colaba Fire Brigade Station happens to be nearly opposite the scene of the fire and Mr. Lainton in charge of the station repaired quickly to the scene. The "steamer" began working within a few minutes of its arrival and the flames were extinguished, the fire being brought under control in ten minutes. The fire-engine of the Fort Fire Brigade Station, also came up, but there was no need for working it. The Colaba "steamer" used the water from the 10-inch water main. 140 fully-pressed cotton bales were damaged by fire or water which caused a damage to the extent of Rs. 2,000; covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire is not yet ascertained. Some foul play is suspected and the police are investigating.

## PENSIONERS' CHRISTMAS FETE.

On the evening of last Saturday the Town Hall presented a most lively appearance in connection with the annual Pensioners' Fete which was held there under the patronage of General Greenfield commanding the Bombay Brigade. The proceedings commenced at about 4 p.m. and a most interesting programme was gone through. In the sports which formed part of the entertainment, many boys and girls won prizes which were kindly given away by Mrs. Hocken.

The good things in the shape of tea, cakes, sweets and fruits that were provided were done full justice to and were much appreciated. The very excellent arrangements made by Major C. E. Baynes, Color Sergeant Bage, and Head Clerk assisted by the clerks of the Brigade Staff Office afforded satisfaction and enjoyment to all who took an interest in the get up.

Each pensioner's child (14 years of age and under) received a Christmas present from the Christmas Tree which presented a cheerful appearance and filled the hearts of the little children of the Pensioners with joy. After dinner, the proceedings came to a close by dancing which was kept up till 11-30 p.m. At the conclusion, the Honorary Secretary Major Baynes addressed a few cheery words to the Pensioners and their children and thanked all those who contributed to make the gathering a unique success.

## THE CONGRESS.

### Closing Day.

### PANDEMONIUM IN THE PANDAL.

### SYMPATHY FOR THE LATE MR. SMITH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

### SEVENTH RESOLUTION.

In the seventh Resolution regarding the Partition of Bengal, it was originally intended that the wording should run as follows:—"That a Committee should be appointed to make a thorough and exhaustive enquiry into the question or reverse, etc.," but Mr. Surendranath Banerjee announced that the Congress had accepted Babu M. L. Ghose's amendment, and these words were omitted.

The declaration was received with enthusiasm.

### BOYCOTT AND PARTITION RESOLUTION.

On the Partition Resolution Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee made a violent speech in which he said:—"It is an outrage of deep domestic Associations" he declared in a shout, "but it is not merely sentimental consideration. There are deeper issues that affect the whole of India. It is the problem of problems—the question of self-government! If it were merely a question of self-government, if merely a question of territorial redistribution, all this excitement and agitation would have been inexplicable, but the consideration is far more wide than that. The question is this—whether the public opinion of a great province expressed with singular unanimity and equal emphasis is to be flouted—treated as no matter affecting the happiness of that province."

On the question of boycott in the next Resolution Babu Bepin Chandra Pal declared—"this was no mere boycott of British goods, but it was a boycott so far as it lay in their power in Eastern Bengal, of the Honorary Officers and the Associations of the Government." A roar of applause greeted this statement, and the speaker continued in a voice that rattled and was rapid as he strained to make it carry to the limits of the *pandal*—"You wont find one single man among the real leaders of the people in East Bengal, in association with the new Lieutenant-Governor in his Legislative body, and we believe in East Bengal that the enforced retirement of Sir Bampfylde Fuller was due to this boycott."

The prophecy of a clash of views was fulfilled with this resolution, and for a time the Congress *pandal* was a pandemonium.

### OUTBURST OF DISCORD.

The *Englishman* says that there was a general feeling at yesterday's meeting of the Congress that there would be trouble, and a suppressed feeling of excitement was apparent. The first element of discord was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Govinda Raghava Aiyengar of Madras when the Boycott Resolution was brought up. He drew attention to this movement in its political aspect as a dangerous weapon. Cries of "No" and "Sit down" were raised, but the speaker insisted that he had a right to be heard and would be heard. He quite agreed as to the industrial side of the boycott, but as regards the Madras Presidency, the political side would not appeal to the people there.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya of Allahabad raised a perfect storm of opposition when he announced that he and the Delegates from the United Provinces could not subscribe to sentiments expressed by Babu Bepin Chandra Pal as to the boycott of honorary posts under Government. Attempts were made to shout him down, but his fellow delegates supported him and he shouted "I shall be heard," and he was heard after the disorder subsided.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

### IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

Bombay moved that the proceedings of the All India Congress Committee Meeting held at Bombay on the 17th of November be confirmed, when the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That each province should organise at its capital a Provincial Congress Committee.
2. That every year a Central Standing Committee be appointed consisting of 12 members from Bengal, Assam and Burma, 8 Madras, 8 Bombay, 6 United Provinces, 6 Punjab, and 6 Central Provinces, and the President for the year.
3. That the selection of the President be in the hands of the Reception Committee; and
4. That a Subjects Committee be appointed each session.

Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose proposed a vote of thanks to the President, and the Benares Delegates presented a valedictory address.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjee on behalf of Mr. Comley of Poona presented the President with a Swadeshi umbrella. The President returned thanks and announced that the next Congress will be held at Nagpur.

### THE "STATESMAN'S" EULOGY.

The *Statesman* says regarding the close of the Congress that it has been Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's fortune to preside at the assembly which will take its place as a memorable one and may be an epoch-making episode in the history of the modern movement in India where predictions were strikingly falsified, and the managers of the Congress accomplished a very difficult feat in allowing the utmost possible measure of free discussion while presenting a united front to the world.

## Closing Scenes.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

The Congress met at 9 a.m. and concluded its labours after 2½ hours' work. Before the regular business on the Agenda was taken up sympathetic reference was made to the death of the right Honorable Mr. Samuel Smith. The Resolution was passed in silence, expressive of the deep loss suffered by India.

As regards the work of the Congress itself, the only important Resolution related to the constitution of the Congress and contrary to expectation it was carried without opposition.

### THIRTEENTH RESOLUTION.

This Congress is of opinion that the prosperity of an Agricultural country like India cannot be secured without definite limitation on the State demand on land such as was proposed by Lord Canning in 1862 or by Lord Ripon in 1882 and regrets that Lord Curzon in Land Resolution of 1902 failed to recognise the necessity of any such limitation and declined to accept the suggestions of Sir Richard Garth and other memorialists in the matter. The Congress holds that reasonable and definite limitation of State demand is the true remedy for the growing impoverishment of the agricultural people and the Congress respectfully protest against the view that Land Revenue in India is not a tax but is in the nature of rent.

Proposed by Mr. C. Vijaya Raghavachari of Madras and seconded by Mr. V. N. Nathu of Bombay and supported by Pundit G. Nath, Messrs. U. P. Mehta, Badurchand of Punjab, Raoji Govind of Hoshangabad, Mathuradas Iavari of Scied, K. N. Deshmukh of Central Provinces.

### FOURTEENTH RESOLUTION.

That the Congress records the high appreciation of the eminent public service rendered by the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale during his recent visit to England as Delegate of the Congress.

### FIFTEENTH RESOLUTION.

Proposed by Mr. Krishnaswami Iyer of Madras and seconded by Mr. Baikunta Nath Sen of Bengal that the Congress desires to convey to Sir W. Wedderburn and other members of the British Committee their grateful thanks for their disinterested services in the cause of India's political advancement.

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The Troops in the Garrison will parade under the command of Lieutenant Colonel G. S. Hoggs, 113th Infantry, to-morrow to commemorate the Proclamation day, and will fire a *feu de joie*. The parade will be held on the General Parade Ground. Troops to be in position in line by 8 30 a.m. facing East, in the following order from right to left at 12 paces interval: Royal Garrison Artillery 2nd Royal Scots, 113th Infantry. Dress—Review Order—Summer Clothing. Colours will be carried uncased. Three rounds of blank ammunition per man will be carried. The 109th Infantry will parade on their own parade ground at Santa Cruz at the same hour and will fire a *feu de joie*. A royal salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 12 noon.

SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent post paid any person sending four annas postage stamps.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra

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NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

*ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.*

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

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TRADE MARK.

IN OUR NEW AMERICAN PATTERN SCREW JOINT CASE

THE NICKEL CASE IS ABSOLUTELY DUST PROOF AND WATER PROOF.

THE MOVEMENT IS A KEYLESS LEVER, WITH SEVEN RUBY JEWELS AND A COMPENSATION BALANCE. GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

SHOWROOMS, 11. HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

A Madras Medical Student Tests Zam-Buk

ALL INDIA will be interested in the investigations recently made by a successful medical student of Madras into the skin-healing properties of Zam-Buk, the great herbal balm. Mr Sivasambam became interested in Zam-Buk through reading of the wonderful cures it had wrought.

Mr. Sivasambam subjected Zam-Buk to a careful and thorough test—a test not merely of scientific analysis, but of actual use. He applied the balm in severe cases of boils and eczema, and watched its effect closely, with the result that he is now assured of its inestimable value and will use it regularly in future. We append his letter, which is dated from 7, Barrack Street, Mint Buildings, Madras:—

BOILS

"As soon as the sample of Zam-Buk arrived I had a fitting opportunity for trying it. I am a medical student, and was treating a patient who suffered from a very serious boil. Some of my friends were for its incision, but I was for its suppuration. After carefully washing it I applied Zam-Buk on a fresh piece of lint, and gave it a sound bandage. This I repeated three or four times. Then, to my utter surprise, a magically-rapid suppuration set in, and after one or two more dressings the patient was all right.

ECZEMA

"I can strongly recommend a free use of Zam-Buk for eczema. The child of a gentleman living next door to my house had an eczematic affection, and its constant, unceasing cry deprived her parents of rest as well as herself. The gentleman asked me to see her, and I was very sorry when I saw the condition of that young patient. A sweet remembrance of your Zam-Buk induced me to apply the balm, and the remainder of my supply and that of a friend were used. I applied the Zam-Buk spread on a piece of lint twice that day, and that night, the father told me, the child enjoyed a sound and pleasant sleep. I continued to apply Zam-Buk for the next few days, and the child got better visibly. My supply of the balm ran short, so I sent for some more, and a complete cure rewarded our efforts. In my last letter I called Zam-Buk as but an allayer of eczema, but now I call it a perfect remedy.

"I cannot say anything in particular as regards its action on the other complaints I mentioned in my last letter (pimples, itch, neuralgia, and rheumatism), as I had but glimpses of its effective action on them. There was no scope for a free use of the balm owing to shortness of supply at that time. I shall be pleased to make notes of my experiences with it in the future, and you have my permission to use this letter."

THE SECRET OF ZAM-BUK.

Zam-Buk derives its wonderful healing power from certain rare medicinal herbs which are used in the course of its manufacture. It is invaluable for cuts, lacerated wounds, scratches, bruises, burns, scalds, abrasions, chafing, itch, "Delhi sores," all forms of eczema, ringworm, cramp, stiff joints, sprains, stiffness, prickly heat, mosquito bites, the bites and stings of all insects and reptiles, sunburn, ulcers, pimples, raw chin after shaving, blackheads, boils, rash, bad legs, piles, aching feet, swollen joints, swollen knees, weak ankles, sore heels, festering sores and poisoned wounds. Rubbed well into the parts affected, Zam Buk will be found to give great relief from the pains of rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, tic, etc. All chemists and medicine vendors sell Zam-Buk for Re. 1 per box. Post paid and packed free, Re. 1 As. 2. Large size, containing nearly four times the small size, price Rs. [illegible] As. 4, or post paid and packed free for Rs. 2 As. 8. Address: the Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

FREE BOX.

Cut out this coupon and send it with one anna stamp for return postage to the Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, for free sample box.

B. G. 31-12-06.

Zam-Buk

RUB IT IN!

## STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

In May last, from the head office of this excellent company in Edinburgh was sent out a report on the results of the quinquennial investigation as at November 15, 1905, which, beyond doubt, added vastly to the accumulated evidence within the reach of the public of the strength of the company. Established in 1825, it has extended its sphere of operations, until now, with the head centre in the Scottish capital, it has branches in Belgium, Hungary, Spain, and Scandinavia; in Canada, India, Ceylon and Mauritius; in China and the Straits Settlements; in South Africa and Egypt; in the West Indies, and in Argentina and Uruguay. It may be said with truth that the company has had under constant observation the effect upon Europeans of residence in tropical climes to an extent which the experience of few Offices renders available, and out of that accumulated knowledge the Standard Life is able to offer special facilities for residents abroad, of which the fullest advantage is taken. The valuation report does not, of course, separate the figures relating to home business from those covering foreign contracts. At November 15, 1905, the subsisting assurances extended to no less than £28,900,165, exclusive of bonuses under 61,178 policies, the average being the substantial figure of £472 per policy. Of this great total, £1,712,[illegible] was reassured with other Offices, leaving £27,181,279 at the company's own risk.

The valuation effected after the close of the financial year 1904-5 marked an important step in the history of the Standard. Readers of this Journal have long been familiar with the name of the Om. mortality table, which was compiled by the Institute and the Faculty of Actuaries, the English and Scottish institutions which are to life insurance what the Royal Society is to science in its broadest sense. The tables jointly published by these institutions sum up the home experience of 60 Offices over a long term of years, and constitute the most modern, and, in the case of companies doing a large proportion of new business, the most exacting of reserves, in existence. The tropical risk the Standard board, under the advice of the actuary, valued on a still more stringent basis, drawn from the company's own experience. For annuity contracts, the most recent Standard (the Om. table) was utilised. By adopting these bases the directors deliberately and most wisely trenched heavily upon the surplus which would have been disclosed if they had been content to value on the same basis as before. This is a matter on which no really sound company, which cherishes its good name, can afford to take any but the strongest course, which is to make the calculations on the accustomed and on the newer lines, and adopt those which require the greater reserves. Special provisions were made for the immediate payment of claims on proof of death and title, for the revival of lapsed policies, for the maintenance of policies in force by the application of surrender values to premium payments, &c., which are among the liberal provisions attaching to Standard policies, and the rate of interest assumed was changed by increasing the proportion of the liabilities to which 3 per cent. was regarded as applicable, and decreasing the proportion as to which 3 1-2 per cent. was taken.

What the board did, then, was to increase the reserves largely, and they were not deterred from doing so by the knowledge that it involved the unpleasant need to make no bonus declaration. "A man is known by the company he keeps," is an old saying which is open to question. To know the man, you must know why he keeps good company or bad. A thief is not less a thief because he habituates with the clergy, or picks the pocket of his intimate friend the Duchess. And an insurance Office is not known by the bonus it pays or does not pay, unless the circumstances of payment or non-payment are understood. The last thing a wise man will do, therefore, is to be doubtful of the Standard because there was no bonus this year. An investor is discreet who chooses the shares of a company which, instead of paying a dividend, devotes the previous year's profits to reserve fund rather than those of the company which, with the same capital, the same assets, and the same profits, pays the whole of its earnings to the proprietors. Why? Because he, as a new shareholder, becomes partowner of the reserve fund, but not of the dividend which has already been paid. Of course, the thing can be carried too far, but the principle holds good all the time. The new policyholder of the Standard benefits by the fact that older policyholders are not sharing in a surplus, the distribution of which would leave the reserves on a less satisfactory basis than that on which they stand. And the policyholder of a few years' standing though he may regret the absence of the bonus addition to his policy, has ample recompense (if he is possessed of a little acumen) in the knowledge that his capital claim is more abundantly provided for than ever before, that new entrants will be examined and their premiums assessed by the standard of a higher mortality expectation, and that the future bonus declarations will have in them a fuller measure of the virtue of [illegible].

For both old and new [illegible] the course followed and its results are, or ought to be, sources of real satisfaction. The company has placed its house thoroughly in order. Its business is conducted on lines which must recommend themselves to the insurance departments of the countries in which operations are carried on, and there is less possibility than ever that the *imprimatur* of the departmental countenance will be denied, especially in the colonies, where there is a marked tendency to grow more exacting as to reserves, and so forth. To come to figures, the valuation showed that, on the new bases, the current liabilities under all assurance and annuity contracts were £11,258,453 at November 15, 1905, and that the net assets, after careful scrutiny and full allowance for depreciation, had a value of £11,383,893, showing a margin of £125,440.

The importance of the change of tables becomes strikingly evident when we recall that in the five years to November 15, 1905, life policies were issued for a total of £11,750,000, or an average of £2,350,000 per annum. The figure for 1904-5 was very near this average. In connection with 7,608 proposals for assurances of £3,293,991, 6,248 policies for £2,535,408, were issued, of which £176,253, was reassured, leaving a net sum of £2,359,155, at premiums of £1,10,918. In 1903-4 there were 6,487 proposals for £3,0[illegible]1,247, and 5,466 policies were issued, assuring £2,433,739, at premiums of £101,885. There were apparently no reassurances. In 1902-3 the board had under consideration 6,456 proposals, representing £3,179,303, and issued 5,408 polices for £2,407,916, at premiums of £98,[illegible]. No mention of reassurances is made in the report. In 1901-2 there were 5,894 proposals for policies of £3,0[illegible], and 4,815 policies were granted, covering a total of £2,[illegible]7,090 at annual premiums of £95,697. It will be noted that the reassured amount is quoted only for 1904-5. The fact is that the director's annual statements previously did not afford any information on this point. In comparing gross new assurances we find a distinct tendency towards higher figures, which shows that the efforts of the company to secure more business by pushing into new districts are having their effect. It will be noted also that there is a big gap between proposals and policies. It always happens that some proposers do not go on, but the main cause of this wide difference is the care with which lives are selected, and this is why in the valuation report the directors were able to assert that "claims by death keep within the expectation of the tables by which the company's calculations have been made." In other words, the reserves have been, and are, provided to meet certain calculated contingencies, and among them a mortality experience measurable by the tables employed, and the general experience is that the experience is more favourable than is provided against—a fact which, obviously, is all to the benefit of the company, its profits, and the bonuses of participating policyholders. When we say that [illegible] was paid away last year in settlement of death claims [illegible], and that it was a year of unusually light mortality, it is seen at once how important this is. Altogether, claims amounting to £21,375,000 have been paid by the Standard Life.

The valuation statement shows the Office to be sound; the annual reports show it to be progressive. At November 15, 1902, there were subsisting assurances for £27,007,175, the premium income amounted to £922,690, the total revenue on life assurance account was £1,339,952, and the accumulated funds stood at £10,642,677. Only three years later we find assurances current to the amount of £28,900,165, the premium income advanced to £999,159, the total life income to £1,465,479, and the funds to £11,383,893, after deducting the substantial amount of £188,556, which was taken to reduce the book values of certain depreciated assets to the level of their market values. Each year sees a step in advance, and although we are not able now to go into a particular examination of the accounts of the last few years, comparing them one with another, it may be said in conclusion that such an analysis goes to prove the adequacy of the bases of calculation, the effect of which was to show the assets, written down to bedrock, exceeding in value by a considerable amount the amount of the current liabilities, written up to a level which places them well beyond high-water mark.—*Joint Stock Companies' Journal.*

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical—They last for several hours. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW LAMP-SHADES.

The new reading-lamp shades are shawl-like in effect and instead of the material being fitted to every rod in the frame, a circular piece of material, with the centre cut out for the chimney, is made to fit the dome-shaped wires. It then falls in graceful folds. These shades in soft pink, deep red, restful green, or vivid orange, are extremely pretty edged with a deep silk fringe. The drapery to give [illegible] may be cut square or with deep points, according to the size of the frames, or in narrow scallops that give breadth to the shade. Gold or silver-gilt makes a pretty finish to cover the heading of the fringe. While the trimming at the bottom is quite simple, the upper or chimney effect is often elaborate, in some of the smartest shades being fashioned into the appearance of a crown trimmed with flowers or ribbons. Silk handkerchief shades with bead fringe, trimmed with frills of silk, are another novel idea. Pretty parchment hand-painted Empire shades, with pink and gold paintings, and silver fringe, lined with silk, are very dainty for the drawing-room, while collapsible brocade Empire shades in the new art colours are now to be seen in all the shops. The old-fashioned paper lamp-shade, with the lace top and lace and chiffon frill, lined with muslin, and decorated with a large spray of flowers, is still popular. Silk princess lamp-shades with ribbon work designs, are particularly suitable for hanging electric lights. On the dinner table, by the way, the electric light shades must always match the flowers used for its decoration. Chrysanthemums in various tones of pink, arranged with asparagus fern, look charming under vieux rose shades. Lemon-coloured shades with yellow and white chrysanthemums is another pretty combination.

STRIPED EFFECTS.

"The afternoon at home" now requires just as pretty a gown as is worn at the most formal reception, and this costume is considered one of the most important in the fashionable outfit. Among the new models for house dresses, striped silk and chiffons of fairly heavy make are destined to be the most fashionable. These stripes are seen in satin, silk velvet, chiffon, mousseline de soie, and in all gauze materials. Ribbon trimming is used with the striped silk and gauzes and can be obtained in the desired width, with stripes to match the material. If a contrast is desired instead of a striped satin ribbon, plain satin or velvet may be used effectively. The narrow stripe is the most youthful, but it is difficult to decide as to whether the wide or narrow makes up the most attractively. Grey combined with white is much in demand, followed closely by all the varieties of blue, mauve, pink and blue. There are many ingenious ways of folding the stripes over each other about the waist-line, and a suggestion of the Empire may be given, without any unbecoming lines, by simply placing a band of satin ribbon high up on the waist-line and fastening it back and front in a soft rosette or by slipping the ends through a buckle or ornament.

VELVET POPULAR.

There is no doubt about the popularity of velvet. The fancy velvets, particularly the small checks and the stripes in two-tone colouring, are used for smart afternoon gowns, and one gown of this type was made up in a small check design of the darkest chestnut brown with a very light shade of the same colour. The skirt was quite plain but falling in graceful folds, and the bodice was trimmed with narrow corded bands of the velvet, finished with a chemisette and under sleeves of fine creamy lace showing gold threads. Silk voile laid on in bias bands makes an excellent trimming on a velvet gown, and heavy net with its good wearing qualities is also fashionable. Another smart gown was of blue velvet showing a successful combination of fine and heavy material. The skirt was made chiefly of velvet. A front panel, with a double cord down the middle, and the train were of velvet but the full sides of the skirt were of blue chiffon save where panels of velvet ran up from the bottom. Across the chiffon folds from velvet panel to panel were velvet bands and graceful chenille pendants hanging from velvet covered buttons. The bodice was of chiffon above a velvet girdle, but was almost hidden under a shoulder drapery of velvet, around which were festooned chenille pendants. The sleeves were of chiffon with chenille lace and pendants, with under-sleeves of fine creamy lace. Coat and skirt costumes of velvet are in demand, but the necessary walking-length skirt is being made by the dressmaker under protest.

## THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 29.

Signs appeared in Persia of the presence of depression, and dry weather continued in Northern India, but the unsettled conditions of Gujarat spread [illegible] light rainfall to the South of the Central Provinces. Depression in the Peninsula is still just visible along the Konkan Coast, and wide-spread rainfall occurred in the Deccan and in Mysore where some cases were heavy.

In Burma cloud increased, but the air is drier and the temperature normal in Tenasserim and high elsewhere.

In the North-East of India and Orissa there is still much cloud in Orissa and the skies are clouding over Bengal but humidity has decreased and the temperature is practically normal or high in Lower Bengal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the following rainfall occurred:—Akola ½ inch; Amraoti, Nagpur and Chanda ¼ inch; and Seoni 1 inch. The skies are moderately clouded in the Central Provinces and clear elsewhere. The air is much damper to the south of the Central Provinces and the temperature is in excess in the Central Provinces and normal in the rest of the division.

To the North-West of India there is little cloud, except in Kashmir where the humidity is unchanged and the temperature normal or in excess.

In the Peninsula the following rainfall is reported: Gulbarga and Coconada 3 inches; Ahmednagar 2; Chitaldroog 1½; Nizamabad, Bijapur, Karwar and Mangalore 1 inch; Hanumkonda, Hyderabad, Bellary, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore ½ an inch, and many places a 1/4 of an inch. The skies continue to be thickly clouded, and humidity has increased to the West of the Deccan and steady elsewhere. The weather is warmer than usual in Bombay, Deccan and Konkan. Rainfall may occur locally to the East of the Central Provinces, and the neighbouring districts of Bengal, and likely continue in the central and western parts of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, 29TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid fall in Central India and at Ahmednagar, Poona, Surat, Raipur, Khandwa, Hosangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Ahmedabad, Jhansi, and Agra and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are northerly to south easterly at several of the reporting stations and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show a defect of 5° to 10° at Trichinopoly, Bellary, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Calicut, Mangalore, Bijapur and Sholapur while those of the minimum, an excess of 5° to 11° in Berar, over the Deccan and at Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Ratnagiri, Mormugao, Karwar, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah and a defect of 5° to 7° at Allahabad and Bhavnagar. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 40° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over the greater part of the country lying to the south of Latitude 21°.

Rain has fallen over a large area, as many as twenty stations reporting rain. The heaviest falls are Ahmednagar about two inches and Bijapur and Karwar about an inch.

Weather.—A small area of abnormally low pressure lies over the greater part of Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency and at and about Bellary and Cuddapah where weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. Local scattered showers are likely to the south of Latitude 22°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the List of Messages remaining Undelivered during the week ending in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—Rotagaon, H. G., Khatoo Morarjee Vitji, Shamjee's house; Moolky, Somaydwoo Vaindakhal; Agra, Mohamed Oomar Mohamedhassan, Merchant; Jamkhandi, Hydar Hasan Mistri, Regimen No. 116; Deolali, Boustow, Esqr., Sandhurst House, Fort; Dharwar, Bimaji Ramji, Phydhowni Tendimola; Benares city, Patumbis, Harilall, Jeweller; Madras, Park Town, Miss M. Satherland Birdcage; Calcutta, Mahomed c/o Tairaly Miabhoy; Dadballapur, S. M., Wyatt c/o Wilson, M. W. S.; Ratnagiri, Mahomedsab Yesba Shirgaonkar Pattarwindar c/o Shankanaen Rudyas; Bikaner, Framjee Cooper; Mandsaur Ry. Stn., Bhagavanjee Marvadi c/o Pinjrapol; Simla, Bewan Petman c/o Alliance Bank; Talta, Mulchand Ruttomal Muccadum; Indore, Gelamank.

An exhibit at an arts and crafts exhibition at Fowey consisted of a variety of embroidery work, designed and executed by the Rev. Vernon Collins, Rector of Blisland. Mr. Collins has never received any instruction in this art, being entirely self-taught. He has done all the needlework for his own church

## BY THE WAY.

TRYING IT ON THE RABBIT.

A curious little story has been left on record by Lyon Playfair of Sir James Simpson, the man who introduced the use of chloroform into surgery, and a peril which he escaped. Simpson, when busy with his researches into the subject of anæsthetics, called one day on Playfair and asked if he had anything new likely to produce anæsthesia. Playfair had just prepared a liquid which seemed worthy of trial. Simpson, who knew no fear, prepared instantly to test it on himself. This Playfair refused absolutely to allow until the effect had first been tried on rabbits. Two were procured and placed under the effects of the anæsthetic. Next day Simpson proposed to try it on himself. "We might as well see how the rabbits have fared," said Playfair. They found both the animals dead! This Playfair always considered to be an excellent argument in favour of experiments on animals, for by the sacrifice of two rabbits the life of the greatest physician of his time had thus been spared.

"FIND WRIGHT BROTHERS!"

It is a striking fact that positive information upon two subjects vastly interesting to the whole world can be withheld. Nobody has known of late whether the Shah of Persia lives or is dead; nobody beyond a few who seem inaccessible can say whether or not the Wright Brothers have really mastered the problem of artificial flight. It would not be without precedent for the death of a sovereign to be kept secret until all plans for the succession of his heir should be completed; and great inventions have been kept from the knowledge of the world until arrangements for securing them have been made. But this is the twentieth century, the age of wireless telegraphy and of newspaper enterprise unprecedented. Stanley, summoned by wire from Madrid to Paris, entered his employer's bedroom at dead of night. "Find Livingstone!" he was bidden. He went and found him. It is strange that Mr. Gordon Bennett has not bidden another man find the Wrights and their aeroplane.

A GOLDEN SECRET.

If it be really true that the Wrights have succeeded, the American Government will feel disposed to keep a close watch upon Ohio. For the story is told that they have already had to purchase a great secret in that quarter. They have there a postmaster of scientific mind, who devoted his leisure to a method of removing inkstains from postage stamps without otherwise damaging the latter. To have had this invention generally known would, of course, have laid the American Post Office open to serious frauds. So they offered the ingenious postmaster £10,000 for his secret, with a view to its destruction. The gentleman seems to have wrapped himself in the American flag, and declared himself too high-grade a patriot to accept the offer. He would hand over his secret free, for love of his country. He did add, however, that he would not object to the sum promised to him being distributed among his relatives.

WORK FOR THE MILLIONAIRES.

There are men in the world engaged on great problems to whose aid wealth-weighted millionaires might come. Commander Peary ought to be free from the cares of naval duty to devote himself to the work of Arctic exploration, in which he has done so splendidly. A man in England who ought to have complete command of his time is Sir Oliver Lodge. He will go down to posterity as one of the fathers of wireless telegraphy, but he ought to have had time to do far more for the invention with whose first forms he had so much to do. Equally as important is it that he should devote himself to his fog-dispelling apparatus. Given the necessary time and funds, there can be little doubt that he could bring to perfection this great invention which the railway and maritime worlds are awaiting. But how can he do this great thing when he has the cares of an important University upon his shoulders?

INFALLIBLE DOCTRINES.

The Pope, his faithful followers agree, is infallible, in spite of the fact that the Papal decree has it that the sun moves round the earth; in spite of the fact that the Church of Rome has seen rival Popes contending simultaneously for the adherence of the rank and file. Pius IX. denounced as detestable the opinion that the Pope ought to become reconciled to progress, liberalism, and modern civilisation; and held as equally offensive the doctrine that civil liberty of worship and freedom of the Press do not conduce to the corruption of morals. All societies not members of the Catholic Church which circulated the Scriptures, and all persons entertaining hope of salvation beyond the pale of his Church, he as roundly condemned. Yet Manning declared the pontificate of Pius IX. one of the most resplendent, majestic, and powerful—one that had reached over the whole extent of the Church with greater power than that of any other Pope in the whole succession. From this view none more warmly dissented than the Cardinal's biographer.

A SECOND ENGLISH POPE.

Manning himself was carried nearer to election to the Papal chair than is commonly realised. Eight days after the death of Pius IX. he, with five other Cardinals met in the rooms of Cardinal Bartolini to discuss the matter. Cardinal Bilio, who had been nominated by the others, refused, saying that the late Pope had told him that his character was weak, and he himself knew that it was, and that he could not stand up against opposition. A foreign Pope, he said, must this time be elected, and he nominated Manning. To this Manning objected that the Pope must be Italian in blood and speech; that a foreigner would lose Italy as England had been lost in the sixteenth century. "But you have been so long domesticated in Rome as no longer to be a foreigner," his friends insisted. Manning knew better. "I never knew a foreigner know England, and no foreigner would know Rome sufficiently for the purpose," he added. So they agreed on the man who, though he had not been a persona grata with the departed Pope and was not higher placed in the affections of Manning, was to become Leo XIII., and Manning went fort with Cardinal Howard to canvass the foreign Cardinals in his behalf.

H. M. S. BRITANNIA.

It is a little curious that only four times in the history of our navy has the name Britannia been given to a battleship. The first Britannia was launched 224 years ago, and was the greatest warship in the world at that time. The Britannia that fought at Trafalgar was the second. She was launched in 1762, and was the first three-decker built in the reign of George III. The third Britannia was launched in 1820, and was the flagship in the Black Sea during the war with Russia in 1854. For fifty years we have had no battleship bearing that name. Now the fourth Britannia, a magnificent ship of the King Edward VII. type, has just joined the Atlantic Fleet at Gibraltar. The first Britannia had a splendid figurehead designed by King Charles II. himself. It was a figure of the King on horseback, attired as a Roman Emperor, with a laurel wreath on his head and wearing a gold-and-scarlet cloak. In his upraised hand he held a sword. At the time that he introduced the Britannia into the Royal Navy King Charles also caused to appear on the newly issued copper coinage the figure of Britannia, which is still used. The lady represented by the original Britannia was the King's favourite at the time, Frances Stuart, and the design was carried out by Philip Rotier, one of three brothers of that name appointed engravers to the Mint on account of the King's long experience of their great skill and knowledge "in the arts of graving and cutting in stone."

THE RIGHT OF THE PARENT.

(Being an essentially domestic opinion upon Education Bills ancient and modern.)

Liza, what's this them Lords' ave done?
There's bin a precious shindy;
The atmosphere in Parlyment
Is blowin' up for windy,
The Commons' 'Ouse 'as been defied—
So says the mornin' papers—
And on its work for mortal months
The Peers 'ave cut their capers.

They're stickin' up for "Parents' Rights,"
Them Peers—more power to 'em!—
I thought we'd find 'em better pals,
The closer as we knoo 'em!
They says a father knows the best—
A mother, too—course, Liza—
About their young 'uns' bringin' up;
And I'm a sympathiser.

Yes; I hindorses all they says,
And votes I 'ope to win 'em.
I tell yer straight, I didn't think
As 'ow they'd got it in 'em!
"The Parents' Rights we will maintain,"
They says; and I believe 'em,
"Good on yer, toffs!" is my reply—
"And don't you never leave 'em!"

I'm dead against the precious Bills
What makes for Education—
Where each man says that *his* idea
Alone'll save the nation.
I've watched 'em now a lengthy time,
And knows as what I'm sayin';
The only thing about them Bills
Yer certain of, is payin'!

But "Parents' Rights"—that suits me prime—
I've 'ad enough o' foolin'—
I'll claim the *right* to keep my kids
Away from any schoolin'!
What good's it to our boy, old girl,
To turn'im out a scholar?
Like Parlyment, in our affairs,
He wins as best can holler,
So 'ere's to all the 'Ouse o' Lords!—
The ways of men is narrer.
We'll claim the right to teach our boy
To shout, and shove a barrer!

—*Public Opinion.*

## SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

In awarding the Copley Medal to Prof. Elias Metchnikoff the Royal Society have honoured one of the greatest of modern investigators. Prof. Metchnikoff is chiefly famous for his discovery of the important part played by the leucocytes, or white corpuscles of the blood. For he showed that these cells have the power of absorbing and digesting the various microbes which may invade the blood. In this way they help the organism to resist disease, and also to recover from it when contracted.

Metchnikoff's first observations were made in 1882, and referred to the development of certain echinoderms. In these animals there are certain organs present in the larval forms which are useless to, and, therefore, wanting in the adult. The disappearance of these organs was shown to be due to certain wandering cells, which devoured and digested them. And the fact that white blood corpuscles, or leucocytes, accumulate in an area where inflammation has followed the introduction of harmful bacteria, led the view that these cells might do a similar work. Metchnikoff proved that this was so. "Inflamation generally," he says, "must be regarded as a phagocytic reaction of the organism against irritants. This reaction is carried out by the mobile phagocytes, sometimes alone sometimes with the aid of the vascular phagocytes, or of the nervous system." Immunity to any disease, on this view, is due to the fact that the phagocytes of the organism are able to deal promptly with the invading bacteria. Recovery signifies the final victory of the leucocytes by the absorption of the invaders. These cells are drawn to the spot where their services are required by a form of chemical attraction known as chemotaxis. All recent attempts to render the organism immune to certain diseases by the injection of toxins or antitoxins, are founded on this view of the function of the white corpuscles, the idea being to render the blood more ready to respond to the stimulus of the invading bacteria.

The wasp is not usually known as a haunter of flowers. Yet there are a few species which are especially known as wasp-flowers. Chief among these are the figwort, helleborine, snowberry, and tritoma. These were all noted by Darwin as wasp-flowers. A correspondent of "Country Life" points out how the flower-haunting proclivities of the wasp may be utilised to diminish the numbers of this often troublesome insect. In May and June, says this writer, queen wasps frequent the flowers of the perennial white cornflower (Centaurea), which form veritable traps for them. The gardener, arming himself with a pair of thick gloves, simply crushes them in his fingers. This year he thus destroyed one hundred queen wasps. And, as might be supposed, this particular garden has been little troubled with wasps this season. Here is surely a valuable hint to gardeners, and an inducement to grow the perennial white cornflower.

At a recent meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club, Mr. W. Eagle Clarke showed a specimen of the Arctic tern (Sterna Macrura), obtained by the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition. The species was seen by members of the expedition in Weddell Sea and off the Antarctic Continent, in Latitude 74deg. S. In our summer it is found up to Latitude 82deg. N. It thus extends over 156 degrees of latitude and has the widest range of any known bird. The same ornithologist also exhibited two birds new to the British list, viz., the Siberian chiff-chaff, obtained at Suleskerry in 1902, and the redhumped swallow, obtained at Fair Isle in 1906. The occurrence of such stragglers is interesting, as showing how far migratory birds are sometimes blown out of their course.

The curious propensity of the hive bee to store up a quantity of honey far in excess of any possible needs of the colony is illustrated by a case recorded in "Country Life," by "R M. C." A swarm of bees took possession of a hole in the front wall of a cottage at Fen Hall Farm, near Stowmarket, Suffolk, and remained there several years. When they were removed the other day, no fewer than 11 stones of honey were taken out. Another case occurred some years ago at Stourmouth, near Wingham, Kent. A swarm of bees had hived in the roof of the chancel of the church, where they remained for a number of years. When they were at length removed some 16 stones of honey were taken.

This lavish provision of provendor on the part of the hive bee is in striking contrast to the economical instincts of many of our solitary wild bees. For with each egg the mother bee stores up just sufficient honey and pollen to feed the young grub until it is ready to undergo its change to the chrysalis state.

Some time ago Mr. Douglas Rudge, repeating the experiments of Mr. Butler Burke on the action of radium on gelatin, came to the conclusion that the "radiobes" were simply precipitates of barium sulphate and not in any sense living organisms. Mr. Rudge has continued his work, and embodied his results in a paper which was communicated to the Royal Society by Prof. J. J. Thomson. He finds that a "growth" appears, when radium compounds are placed in contact with gelatin, and that it has a cellular structure. This is due, however, he contends, to the barium, always associated with radium salts, forming an insoluble precipitate with the sulphuric acid always present in commercial gelatin. When specially purified gelatin containing no trace of sulphuric acid is used radium gives no "growth." Some radium salt sealed up with gelatin free from sulphuric acid for eight months showed no signs of cellular growth.

Mr. Rudge concludes that radium has no specific action in forming cells, any effect produced being due to the presence of barium in the sample. The purer samples of radium are observed to produce less effect than the impure. Pure radium salts would probably produce no action except an evolution of gas.

The cellular form of the precipitate is explained by Mr. Rudge to be due to the fact that the gelatin is liquefied, and that each particle of precipitate is formed round a core of gelatin. Thus a layer of barium sulphate forms a sort of sac, or cell, which is surrounded by a solution of the radium salt in liquefied gelatin. This "cell" may be permeable to the solution, which passing in, causes it to swell. The cells do not divide or bud, and their growth quickly reaches a maximum.

Yet another theory to account for the frequent resemblance between the eggs of the cuckoo and those of the bird chosen as foster-parent! This is set forth by Mr. Barrett, of Melbourne, in a recent number of the *Emu.* The colour of the eggs of a bird are largely influenced, it is said, by the nature of its food as a nestling. If this is so, then the eggs laid by a cuckoo brought up by a robin would naturally tend to be like those of this bird, while those reared by a hedge-sparrow would tend to lay blue eggs.

In the same paper the author gives some interesting facts regarding American and Indian species, which perhaps help to explain the origin of the curious habits of the cuckoo. These explanations usually proceed on the supposition that the cuckoo's ancestors were in the habit of building their own nests and hatching their own eggs. They are then supposed to have acquired the habit of utilising other birds as foster-parents, finding it an advantage to do so. Mr. Barrett cites the case of an American species which generally builds a nest of its own, but occasionally lays in those of some other bird. If this latter turned out to be any advantage in the struggle for existence the habit would be supposed to increase, and those birds not adopting it would be crowded out of existence. The Indian hawk cuckoos are also mentioned. Five species of these are known to lay in the nests of babbling thrushes, while a sixth is thought to build a nest of its own.

A prosecution the other day against some men for trespass in search of game elicited the defence from one of the prisoners that they were only searching for hedgehogs, and that he preferred a hedgehog for eating to anything that flew, walked, or crept. That this little prickly denizen of our woodlands and hedgerows is cooked and eaten nowadays is an indubitable fact, but the taste for its flesh is entirely confined to the gipsy folk and more humble peasantry. That is has fallen considerably in esteem, in company with other kinds of flesh, fowl, and fish that are native to the British Isles, is very evident if we refer to the cookery books, records of feasts, and the household accounts of a few centuries ago. It seems that as our communication with the outward world improved and the facilities for an ever-increasing variety of foods grew, so our tastes altered, and such things as squirrels, hedgehogs, blackbirds, herons, swans, and peacocks disappeared entirely from the culinary arts; they were no longer needed to make a variety in the menus of the country squire or lord, and those creatures that were easily obtained by the peasants were left to the epicures of that class, and the taste still survives in country districts to this day.

From the household accounts of the L'Estrange family, that were kept methodically from 1519 to 1578, we can obtain a fair idea of the style of living in those days. Among the birds mentioned in those accounts we notice the following, which are never seen in these days of plenty on the tables of the middle or upper classes: the crane, evidently fairly common in those days on the East Coast; the curlew, heron, the bustard (since exterminated), redshank, ring-plover and oyster-catchers, blackbirds and sparrows, bittern, shoveller and wild black geese. It would be difficult now to find anyone who could recommend any of the above from personal experience, though there is little doubt that if properly cooked the heron, curlew, and Brent goose would make very palatable dishes.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

| SECURITIES— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 86 | = | unchanged |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 95 1/4 | — | " |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan | 103 | — | — 1/8 |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | 64 3/16 | — | " |
| **SILVER—** | | | |
| Spot in London | 32 3/8 | — | " |
| 2 months hence | 32 7/16 | — | " |
| Spot in New York | 69 3/4 | = | " |
| **EXCHANGES—** | | | |
| Paris cheques | 25·25 | = | — 01 |
| Berlin cheques | 20·50 3/4 | = | unchanged |
| New York Demand | 4·82 3/4 | = | — 1/8 |
| **DISCOUNTS—** | | | |
| Bank of England | 6 pr. ct. | Since 19th Oct | |
| 3 months' sight Bank Bills | 5 7/8 do. | = | " |
| 6 months' sight Bank Bills | 4 7/8 do. | = | — 1/8 |
| 3 months sight Fine Trade Bills | 6 1/8 do. | = | " |
| 6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 5 7/8 do. | = | " |
| **INTEREST—** | | | |
| Day to day loans | 5 1/2 pr. ct. | — | + 3/8 |
| 7 day market loans | 6 1/8 pr. ct. | — | + 1/4 |

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £800,000.
Extra Council Bills allotments, Bills on Bombay Rs. 10,000 at 1s 4 1/8d.
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s 4 5/16d
Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s 4 5/16d

The sum of £500,000 received from India on account Secretary of State for India has been set aside for Indian Paper Currency reserve.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver to Bombay | £ 240,000 |
| Gold to Bombay | £ 30,000 |

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags C.and F. India 11-9 Jan.-Mar sellers quiet.
WHEAT—Tone firm
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 46 April-May sellers tone firmer
Yellow Cawnpore 47 April-May sellers tone firmer
Brown 43 3-4 April-May sellers tone firmer
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 3/4 sellers Dec.-Jan. easier

IN LIVERPOOL—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton Market closed | quiet |
| East Indian | quiet |
| Manchester | steady |
| Total Sales | 6,000 bales |
| Spot | 5·70 bales |
| Egyptian F G F Brown | 10 7/16 bales |
| Sold on speculation and for Export | 500 bales |
| Imports | 52,000 bales |
| Futures closed | quiet |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
| 5·43 | 5·42 | 5·41 |
| plus 09 | plus 08 | plus 08 |
| Mar.-April | April-May. | May-June. |
| 5·40 | 5·41 | 5·42 |
| plus 07 | plus 06 | plus 05 |
| June-July. | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sep. |
| 5·43 | 5·43 | 5·37 |
| plus 05 | plus 05 | plus 04 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 72,000 bales |
| Do. last year | 59,000 " |
| Exports to Great Britain | 14 000 " |
| Do. do Continent | mutilated |
| **IN NEW YORK—** | |
| Spot | 10·65 + 10 |
| Futures, month of Dec | mutilated |
| Do. do. Mar | 9·58 + 23 |

* Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and shorts covering.

| IN NEW ORLEANS— | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 10 3-16 + 1-16 |
| Futures, month of Jan | 10·02 + 21 |
| Do. do. Mar | 10·09 20 |
| Tone at close | steady |

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 316,000 |
| Week's Exports to Great Britain | 68,000 |
| France & Continent | mutilated |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 1,384,000 |
| " Interior " | 695,000 |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 28 December:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 10,540 bales. |
| Wheat | 11,271 cwts. |
| Linseed | 1,719 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard | 186 " |
| Gingellyseed | 25,213 " |
| Poppyseed | 638 " |
| Groundnuts | 2,561 " |
| Castorseed | 1,384 " |
| Rice | 8,520 " |
| Myrabollams | 2,126 " |
| Cottonseed | 10,988 " |
| Mowraseed | nil |
| Gram | 2,685 " |
| Joowar | 7,473 " |
| Maize | 186 " |

BOMBAY, SATURDAY EVENING.

Reuters telegrams have not been received up to this Evening, but private messages received report the Cotton Market in New York as 23 points higher in futures. The market here is firmer and prices are quoted Rs. 2 higher, but the business done has been limited.

Exchange is quiet.

Rupee Paper is steadier and has advanced 14 to 2 annas for Cash and the settlement.

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 29TH 1906.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T. T. | | | 1s. 4 1/8d. |
| Bank Demand | | | 1s. 4 7/32d. |
| Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. | | | 1s. 4 5/8. |
| Do. 6 do. | do. | | 1s. 4 25/32. |
| French Francs 3 m/s D A | | | 173 3/4d. |
| Marcks 3 | do. | do. | 142 1/4 |
| Hongkong 30 Days' | Sight | | 162 1/2 |
| Shanghai 30 do. | do. | | 223 |
| Japan 30 do. | do. | | 148 3/4 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 p. c. Tone. Steady

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 95·5 |
| 1st Settlement | 95·6 |

MONEY MARKET.—Tone. Steady.

BANK RATE—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | since | 19th Oct. | 6 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay | do. | 13th Dec. | 9 | do. |
| Bank of Bengal | do. | 6th do. | 9 | do. |
| Bank of Madras | do. | 13th do. | 8 | do. |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone | steady |
| Estimated sales | 4,000 bales. |
| Imports | 48,000 " |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
| 5·46 | 5·45 | 5·44 |
| plus 04 | plus 04 | plus 04 |
| Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May-June. |
| 5·43 | 5·43 | 5·43 |
| plus 04 | plus 03 | plus 03 |
| June-July. | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. |
| 5·44 | 5·45 | 5·45 |
| plus 03 | plus 03 | plus 03 |
| | Sept.-Oct. | |
| | 5·39 | |
| | plus 03 | |

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | [illegible] | 11 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 0 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 1 | 0 | 24 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 90 |
| Same date last year | 2 | 1 | 94 |

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attacks. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 1 | 0 | [illegible] |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 0 | 0 | 1[illegible] |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi | 0 | 0 | [illegible] |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 1[illegible] |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Total | 3 | 1 | 82 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 134,150 | | |
| Same date last year | 1 | 0 | 79 |

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP,
COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, December 31.

381 Musketry.—Wednesday the 2nd proximo, The Rifle Range at Ghat Koper will be available for class firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at [illegible] a.m.

382 Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 2nd to 9th February 1907.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE BEST IN The Country!

OYSTERS, POMFRETS, LINGFISH, CODFISH, SALMON, ETC.

THE FINEST

CUMBERLAND HAMS, WILTSHIRE BACON AND ALL KINDS OF CHEESE

Constantly on hand, FRESH:

IT IS TO YOUR INTEREST TO GIVE US A CALL.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

TELEGRAMS—"CATERERS." TELEPHONE No. 222.

HAMMOND TYPEWRITERS.

The Government of India and the U. S. Government use them; the Chicago Board of Education uses 120; the Pennsylvania Railway Co. uses 400; the Leading Bankers and Insurance Companies use them; Prosperous Merchants use them; they are used everywhere because they—

Stand the Strain of Steady, Hard Work, with the Least Wear on Machine and Operator.

Do Better work and in Greater Variety than any other Typewriter in existence.

CATALOGUES FREE.

HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY
28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE SECRET OF ALL GOOD HEALTH.

KEEP UP YOUR VITAL ENERGY.

If you are fighting the great battle of ill-health without the proper weapons, there is a great possibility of your continuing further afield into the great lone land of disease. You may have used tonics, but their number is legion, and many are tried in vain.

If you are nervous, forgetful or brain weary it is from a waste of your vital energy. There are so many signs of weakness caused by the loss of this great vital force, its effects are so depressing to the spirits, weakening to the general nervous organisation, that all good health depends upon retaining this energy.

To do this you must use the agent which combines in itself the properties necessary to restore Vital Energy. This can be obtained by using Electricity as applied by the method which I have discovered, known as

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY.

One patient has to say with reference to his progress:—Signaller, 1st South Lancs. Regt., Jubbulpore, 22nd August, 1906.

Dear Sir,—I now take great pleasure in writing to you regarding my health. My kidneys are in grand condition, thanks to the Battery.

I am doing very well, otherwise the belt is a grand cure for the kidneys and side, it is three weeks since I used it I have felt no pain since I left it off.

I think this is all I can say this time.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) PTE. J. ROGERS.

Nervousness, Hysteria, Mental Decay, Back Pains, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Constipation Varicocele and many other diseases yield quickly to the effect of Electricity as applied by Cook's Electric Body Battery.

Send for my FREE BOOK which gives full information. It is sent Post Free, or Call and have the working of this wonderful appliance explained to you. Office hours: 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m

C. G. COOK, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Absolutely untouched by hand.

Made entirely by Machinery.

Gives Rest to the Brain and Nervous System

MALTED MILK contains all the solid contents of milk in a Powdered form, which dissolves completely in water.
It is the best, purest, and most easily assimilated of all prepared foods.
It is more effectual than any drugs for Sleepless People.
It maintains health and vitality and restores them when the health is impaired.
It can be prepared in various ways according to Season and palate.
It can be taken hot or cold and is ready in a few moments in either form.

Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah, and Ceylon; and Horlick's Food Company, 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

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# THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

**Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA**

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*

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# DITMAR'S LAMPS

are noted for their splendid illuminating power; they are reliable beautifully designed, and handy.

## DITMAR'S LAMPS

**Give perfect satisfaction.**

All lamps sold by us are our own Manufacture, and especially constructed for use in India.

**WIND & PUNKAHP OOF LAMPS.**

Lamp Warehouse,

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Illustrated Price List on application, post free.

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60 YEARS REPUTATION

## "THE HEALING TOUCH"

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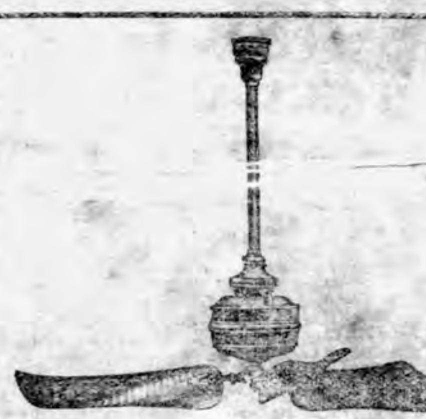

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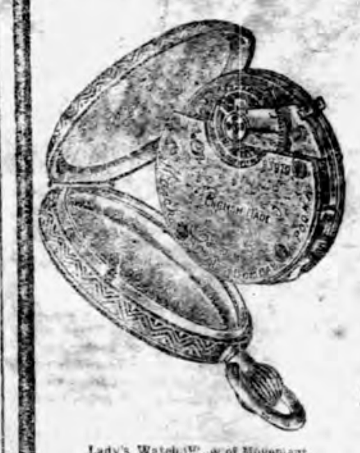

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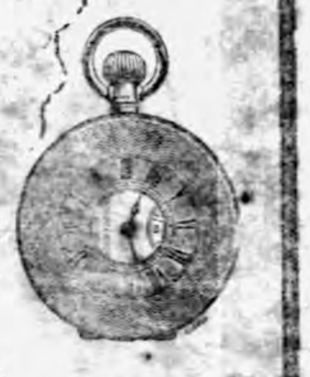

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